Publicity Dept.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

FEBRUARY 1 1964

1964

Feb 22 is the closing date of the

SPECIAL NEW YEAR BONUS

of Britain's biggest selling multi-vitamin tablet

—So *ORDER NOW!*

REMEMBER

only **YOU** can sell

Haliborange Tablets

and earn 33% profit plus **BONUS**

Haliborange TABLETS TRADE MARK

THERE'S NO LIMIT
to the number of Bonus Parcels you can order

BONUS OFFER ENDS FEB. 22nd 1964

PARCEL D — 3 doz. bottles of 100
BONUS
3 bottles of 100
(i.e. 1 free bottle in each dozen)

PARCEL C — 4 doz. bottles of 25
2 doz. bottles of 100
BONUS
4 bottles of 25·2 bottles of 100
(i.e. 1 free bottle in each dozen)

PARCEL B — 8 doz. bottles of 25
1 doz. bottles of 100
BONUS
8 bottles of 25·1 bottle of 100
(i.e. 1 free bottle in each dozen)

PARCEL A — 12 doz. bottles of 25
BONUS
12 bottles of 25
(i.e. 1 free bottle in each dozen)

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD LONDON E2 *Friends of Pharmacy since 1715*

For glamour without glare . . .

WHITECROSS

A range of the latest continental fashion sunglasses for the 1964 season

NO COUNTERSPACE REQUIRED

THE WHITECROSS 'BEACHMASTER'

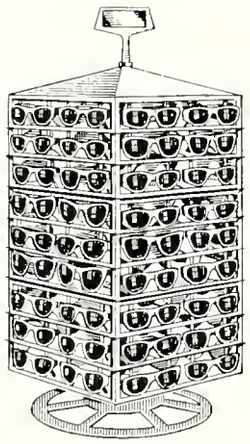
An elegant revolving display stand supplied FREE with an assortment of 20 dozen ladies', men's and children's latest style sunglasses retailing from 2 - to 9 11 each.

THE " BEACHMASTER " UNIT CONTAINS :—

12 Pieces No. **6823** Kiddies, assorted colours	2/–	each
12 Pieces No. **6682** Ladies, assorted colours	2/6	each
12 Pieces No. **6683** Men, 9 pieces black, 3 pieces shell	2/6	each
12 Pieces No. **6846** Boys, " tween-age " panoramic, smoke ...	2/11	each
12 Pieces No. **6849** Girls, " tween-age " assorted colours ...	2/11	each
12 Pieces No. **6688** Men, 9 pieces black, 3 pieces shell ...	3/6	each
12 Pieces No. **6637** Ladies, black only	3/11	each
12 Pieces No. **6809** Men, 9 pieces black, 3 pieces shell	3/11	each
12 Pieces No. **6834** Panoramic, smoke only	3/11	each
12 Pieces No. **6821** Ladies, metallised colours on black	5/–	each
12 Pieces No. **9086** Men, 9 black on clear, 3 shell on clear ...	5/–	each
12 Pieces No. **6825** Ladies, panoramic, 9 black, 3 shell ...	5/11	each
12 Pieces No. **5286** Ladies, panoramic assorted metallised colours on black	7/6	each
12 Pieces No. **6833** Men, panoramic assorted, 9 black, 3 shell	7/6	each
12 Pieces No. **1901** Men, black only	7/6	each
12 Pieces No. **216** Ladies, assorted colours	7/11	each
12 Pieces No. **215** Men, black only	7/11	each
12 Pieces No. **6843** Men, black only	8/11	each
12 Pieces No. **2267** Ladies, panoramic, 8 black, 4 Devon brown	9/11	each
12 Pieces No. **1902** Men, black only	9/11	each

Cost of complete unit to retailer only £44.8.8.

THE ABOVE SUNGLASSES CAN BE SUPPLIED SEPARATELY



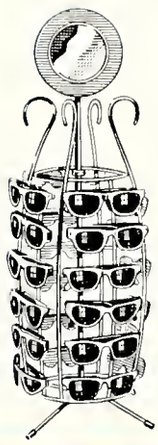
See us at Blackpool

THE WHITECROSS 'CAROUSEL'

A distinctive revolving display stand supplied FREE with an assortment of 10 dozen ladies' and men's fashion sunglasses retailing from 3 11 to 7/6 each.

Cost of complete unit to retailer . . . only £21.0.0.

The above glasses are also supplied separately.



Metropole Hotel Stand 13

THE WHITECROSS 'LA-RONDE'

A graceful revolving display stand supplied FREE with an assortment of 6 dozen ladies' and men's elegantly styled sunglasses retailing from 9 11 to 15/6 each.

Cost of complete unit to retailer . . . . only £27.10.8.

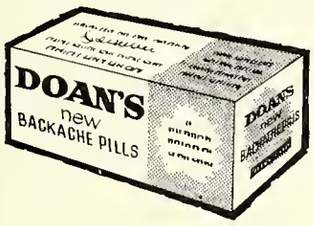
The above glasses are also supplied separately.

Ask your usual wholesaler for illustrated catalogue showing our complete range retailing from 2/- ea.

THE WHITECROSS OPTICAL COMPANY OF LONDON
(Proprietors, Fredk. Lehmann Co. Ltd.)
Frederick Works, Rochester Place, London N.W.1 Telephone: GULliver 6731

Stock these ADVERTISED LINES for regular sales and profits

DOAN'S new BACKACHE PILLS



The modern analgesic treatment for the relief of backache and rheumatism.

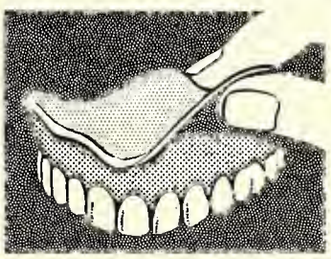
Retail **2/4, 4/9 and 7/6**

CUTIPEN and NUTRINAIL

The manicure pens that make nail care easy. Cutipen cuticle remover **3/9**

Nutrinail for brittle nails **4/3** *retail.*

SNUG DENTURE CUSHIONS



Bring long-lasting relief and comfort to denture sufferers.

Retail **6/9**

per packet of two cushions.

(exempt from P. Tax).

DR. WILLIAMS PINK PILLS

The famous iron and vitamin tonic—contains Ferrous Sulphate, Vitamin B_1, Caffeine and trace minerals.

Retail **1/9 and 4/-**

(exempt from P. Tax).

ALSO IN DEMAND—

HANDJOY – perfumed hand cleanser for fruit and vegetable stains. *Retail* **2/3**

BABLETS – for babies' minor upsets. *Retail* **1/8**

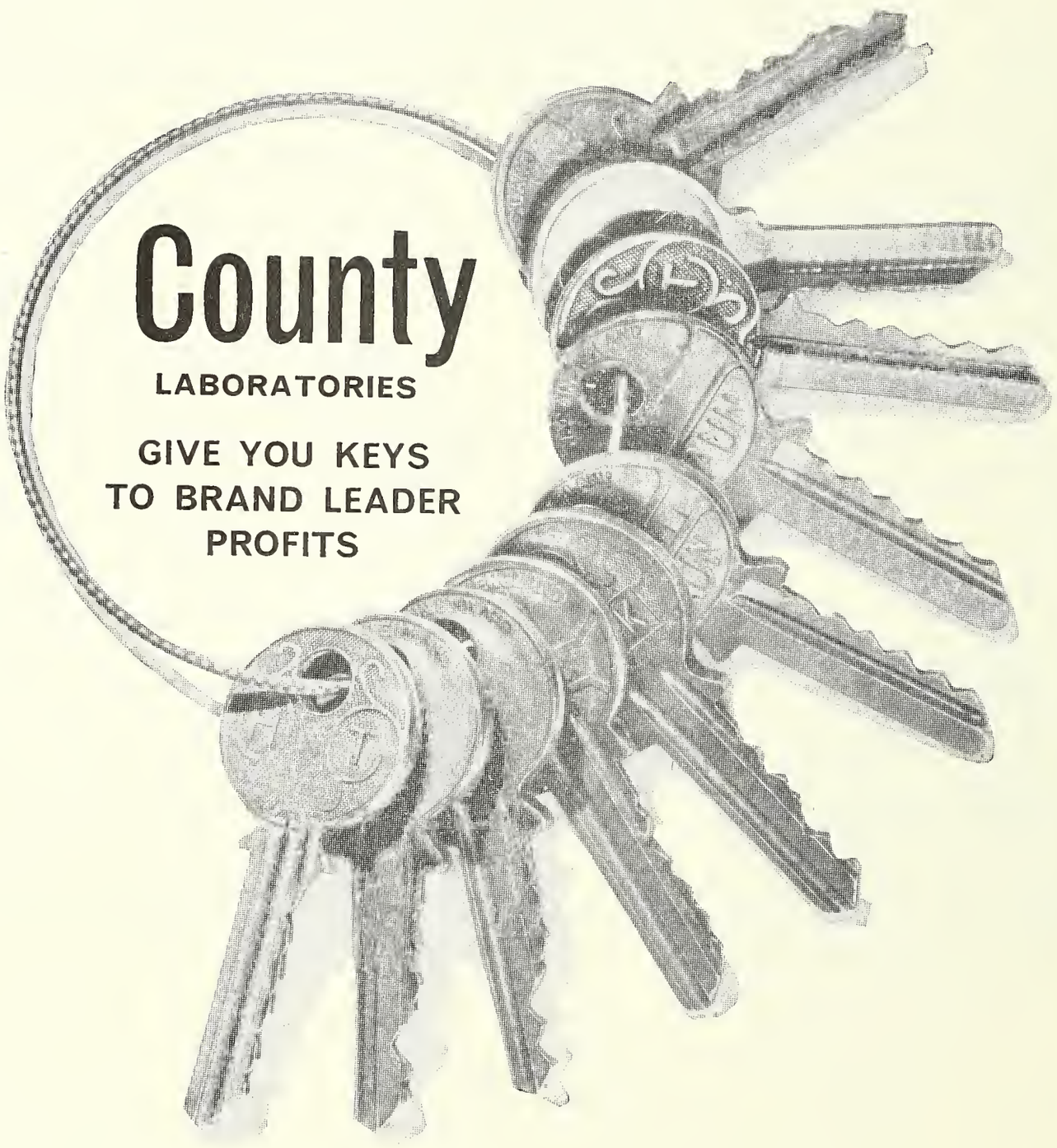
BILAX – the ideal family laxative. *Retail* **1/10 and 4/-**

DOAN'S OINTMENT – antiseptic, soothing, and healing. *Retail* **1/10 and 3/4**

MENTEX – embrocation and inhalant. *Retail* **1/10**

Available from wholesalers or direct from:

G. T. FULFORD CO. (U.K.) LTD.
Cornwall Road, Hatch End, Pinner. Middx. Tel: HATch End 1055



10 keys representing 10 of Britain's best known names in the toiletries markets. These form the new County symbol. It's message?

It pays to concentrate on County Brands because

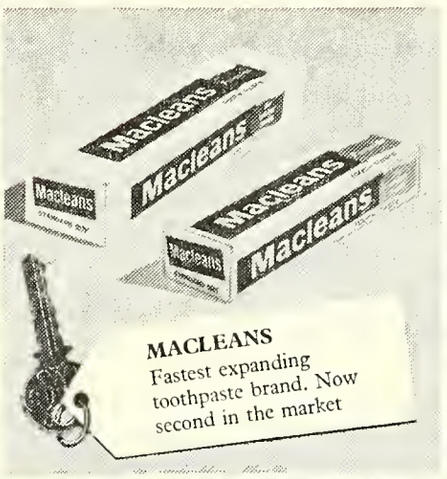
1 The Brand leaders in the highly profitable toiletries markets are, in almost every case, County products.

2 County Brands are backed by consistent, powerful, advertising in TV, Press, Cinema and Radio PLUS spectacular deals and promotions to the trade and consumer alike.

3 County Brands give you generous trade discounts, and with the quick turnover enjoyed produce bigger profits for you.

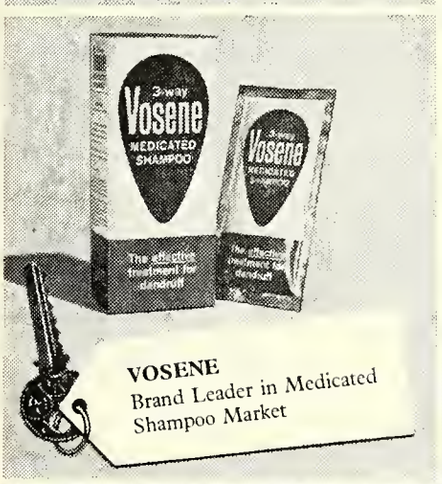
Φ98

BRYLCREEM
Brand Leader in
Men's Hairdressings Market



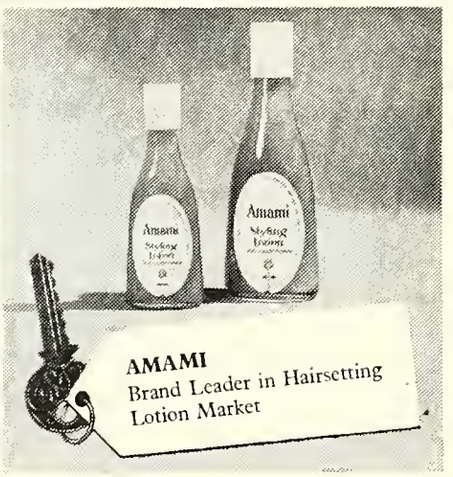
MACLEANS
Fastest expanding
toothpaste brand. Now
second in the market

SILVIKRIN
Brand Leader in Liquid
Shampoo Market



VOSENE
Brand Leader in Medicated
Shampoo Market

BRISTOW'S LANOLIN
Brand Leader in
Cream Shampoo Market



AMAMI
Brand Leader in Hairsetting
Lotion Market

SILVIKRIN
HAIR CREAM
Second only to Brylcreem

BODY MIST SPRAY
DEODORANT
Brand Leader in
Deodorant Market

BRISTOW'S STAR SPRAY
The big-selling
aerosol hairspray with the
famous name

HILTONE
Brand Leader in Hair
Lightener Market

Concentrate on County brands

COUNTY LABORATORIES LTD
BEECHAM HOUSE WEST · BRENTFORD · MIDDX

℗98

Carter's ANTI-SMOKING TABLETS

1 week's course 7/6d

BONUS 13 FOR 1 DOZEN—YOUR PROFIT 45/-

CARTER BROS - GLEN LABORATORIES - SHIPLEY (Yks)

BURROUGH'S S.V.R. DOUBLY RECTIFIED

JAMES BURROUGH LTD. VAUXHALL ST. LONDON S.E.11

Sold for over 150 years

SOLAZZI THE CHEMISTS' BRAND

The famous Calabrian (Italian) brand Licorice

Can be obtained from all wholesalers

THIS IS THE THEME

OF THE NEW TORBET ADVERTISING

Tell your customers about this safe vegetable laxative

TORBET CALSALETTES 1/8½ & 6/8½

TORBET LACTIC OATS 2/1 & 4/2

TORBET LACTIC OAT CO. LTD., 24, Great King Street, Edinburgh, 3.

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An effective and long-acting rubefacient

RHEUMATIC CREAM

Presented in show outers of 1 dozen cartoned tubes. 5-colour showcard on request

This successful line is available in 7 different Own-Name-Own-Brand packs

Trade Price: 1 dozen 18/-
3 dozen @ 17/- per dozen
12 dozen @ 16/6 per dozen
+ 25% P.T.

Retail selling price 3/- per tube.

If you are not familiar with this all the year round line please send for full size sample tube.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD
BRIGHTON ENGLAND

Wright's COAL TAR SOAP

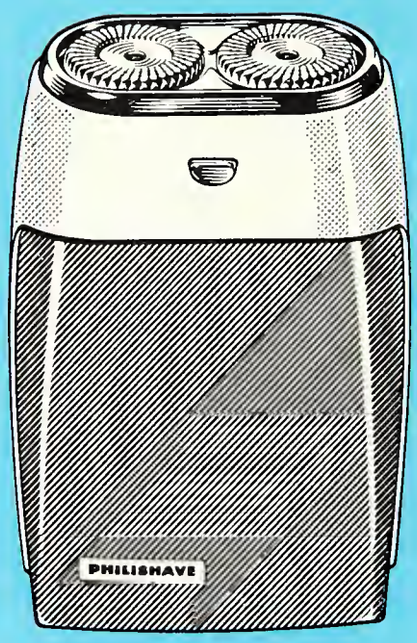
From 1st February 1964, the retail price of the toilet size of Wright's Coal Tar Soap will be increased by 1d. to 1/- per tablet.

There will be no changes in the prices of the bath size tablet and the other Coal Tar specialities. Complete price list below:

	Retail Price	Trade Price	Purchase Tax
Wright's Coal Tar Soap Toilet Size	1/- each	96/- per gross	24/- per gross
Wright's Coal Tar Soap Bath Size	1/9d each	14/- per dozen	3/6d per dozen
Wright's Coal Tar Shampoo Sachet	8d each	14/3d per unit of 3 doz.	3/7d per unit of 3 doz.
Wright's Coal Tar Shampoo Bottle	2/7d each	19/3d per dozen	4/10d per dozen
Wright's Coal Tar Vaporizer	8/8d each	6/6d each	Nil
Wright's Coal Tar Lather Shaving Cream	2/8d each	19/6d per dozen	4/10½d per dozen
Wright's Coal Tar Shaving Stick Refills	1/4½d each	10/6d per dozen	2/7½d per dozen

Check your stocks of Wrights—the only family soap that really protects

It's the NEW shaver for men on the MOVE



LOOK NO CORD

BUT PLENTY OF PROFITS!

Great new shaver . . . huge new seller ! For, whatever his usual shaving method, it's the shaver *every* man needs. It's the brilliant new 'Philishave' Cordless, all ready to give superb, full-power shaving any time, anywhere. And it's completely without flex !

men need it

Businessmen need it

Doctors need it

Holidaymakers need it

Every man needs it

- Completely self-contained : no plugs, no flex.
- Built-in switch for instant action.
- Measures only 2″ x 3½″—scarcely bigger than a small cigarette packet.
- All the power and precision of world-famous 'Philishave' Rotary Action.
- Six weeks of superb shaving on four 1½v. penlight batteries (Ever Ready type U7 or equivalent) obtainable all over the world.
- Sleek, streamlined styling in a cool fawn and white colour scheme.
- Handsome, zip-fastening, scarlet-lined case in charcoal grained leathercloth—with mirror and cleaning brush.

SHOP DISPLAY FROM FEB. 5th

MATCHLESS VALUE AT £5·5·0

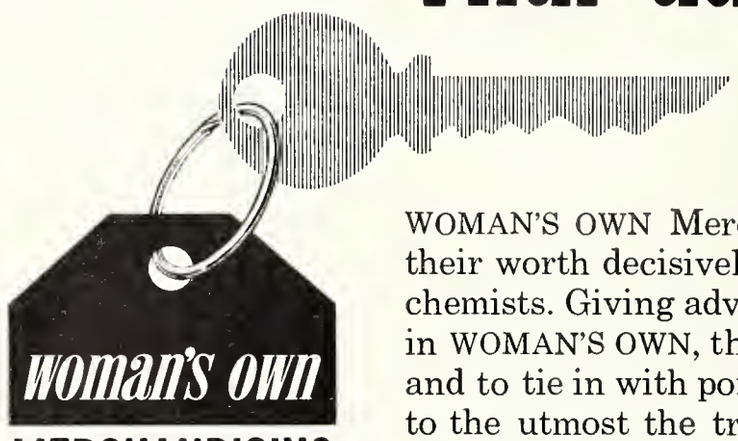
AMILY PAGE NATIONAL ADVERTISING STARTS FEB 14 FOR PHILIPS PHILISHAVE CORDLESS

-SO STOCK UP IN GOOD TIME

(PS2064A)

woman's own

Vital advance sale



WOMAN'S OWN Merchandising Bulletins have pr their worth decisively as a vital new marketing ai chemists. Giving advance news of lines to be adver in WOMAN'S OWN, they enable you to check your st and to tie in with point-of-sale displays, thus explo to the utmost the tremendous sales potential of t products. Every week advertisements in WOMAN'S sell toilet, health and beauty preparations to well one in three of all your women customers.

These advertisements will bring you increased sales

woman's own
DATED FEBRUARY 1

Amami
Anadin
Aspro
Beecham's Pills
Beecham's Powders
Cutipen
Delrosa
Fynnon Salts
Germolene
Germoloids
Glaxo-Complan
Moorland Indigestion Tablets
Ostermilk & Farex
Phensic
Scholl (Soft Grip) Stockings
Valderma Balm
Val-Pak
Vick Cough Syrup
Vick Vapour Rub
Vitapointe

woman's own
DATED FEBRUARY 8

Aspro
Beecham's Pills
Beecham's Powders
Bengers
Bonomint Laxative
Bristow's Star Spray
California Syrup of Figs
Farley Infant Food c
Fynnon Salts
Haliborange
Horlicks c
Iron Jelloids
Milk of Magnesia
Oil of Ulay
Pacquins
Phillips Tonic Yeast
Helena Rubinstein
Saxin
Vick Cough Syrup
Vick Vapour Rub
Yardley c

*woman's own**
DATED FEBRUARY 15

Anadin
Andrex & Scotties c
Aspro
Atrixo Hand Cream c
Beecham's Pills
Beecham's Powders
Bickipegs
Coty*
Cow & Gate Baby Food
Helene Curtis Color & Style ... c
Cuticura Preparations
Cutipen
Delrosa
Delsey Toilet Tissue ... ...
E.P. Tablets
Alfred Fennings
Fynnon Salts
Germolene
Germoloids
Golden Babe Nappies
Harringtons Nappies
Hartnell 'In Love' Prods.
Heinz Baby Food ... ...
Horlicks ... ...
Iron Jelloids
Johnson & Johnson Baby Po
Johnson & Johnson Cotton B
Lewis Woolf Teats
Maw Teats
Moorland Indigestion Tablets
Nurse Harvey's Baby Mixture
Ostermilk & Farex
Paddi and Paddi-Pads
Paines & Byrne Hipsy Rose Hip
Phensic
Robinson's Barley Cereal
Rosedale Hair Sprays ... ...
Sunsilk Shampoos ... ...
Tampax
T.C.P.
Vick Cough Syrup
Vick Vapour Rub
Woodward's Gripe Water

ERCHANDISING BULLETIN No. 5
nformation for chemists

7¾ million women come shopping every week with *woman's own*

eep your stocks moving FAST with WOMAN'S OWN erchandising Bulletins

man's own
DATED FEBRUARY 22

mi
o
o Hand Cream
ham's Pills
ham's Powders
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nvita
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ne Hair Lightener
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zade
of Magnesia
land Indigestion Tablets
f Ulay
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's Soap* c

Phillips Tonic Yeast
Silcot
Val-Pak
Valderma Balm
Vick Cough Syrup

woman's own
DATED FEBRUARY 29

Aspro
Beecham's Pills
Beecham's Powders
California Syrup of Figs
Coty*
Cutipen
Delsey Toilet Tissue c
Endocil
Fynnon Salts
Germolene
Germoloids
Innoxa
Iron Jelloids
Izal Soft Tissue c
Junior Disprin

Phensic
P.L.J. c
Ronson Electric Toothbrush
Helena Rubinstein c
Sanatogen Tonic Wine
Saxin
Scholl (Soft Grip) Stockings
Tampax
Vick Cough Syrup
Vick Vapour Rub

c = colour advertisement

*Coty — 3-in-1 Treatment Offer for 13/6d.

*Pears—Miss Pears 1964 Contest

*Woman's Own–Feb 15 Special 'GOLDEN BABY' issue Editorial and Advertisement features.

*next **woman's own** Merchandising Bulletin will appear in the February 29 issue of Chemist and ggist and will cover March.*

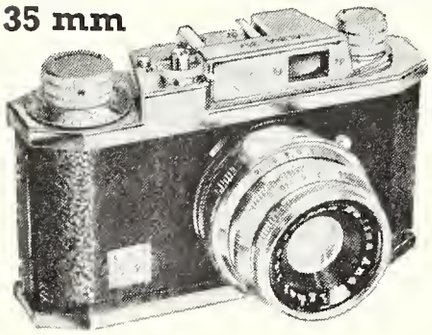
ou would like further copies of this Bulletin, or would like to receive them regularly by mail, se write to the Merchandising Manager, Woman's Own Advertisement Department, RGE NEWNES LTD., TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, LONDON WC2. Temple Bar 4363.

C

Halina CAMERAS

Best at the price

35 mm



Halina 35X

- ★ All metal precision 35 mm.
- ★ f/3.5/45 mm. colour corrected lens.
- ★ Synchronised shutter up to 1/200th sec.
- ★ Coupled film Transport and exposure counter.

IDEAL FOR BLACK/WHITE COLOUR

£7-13-3

Ever Ready case £1/8/1

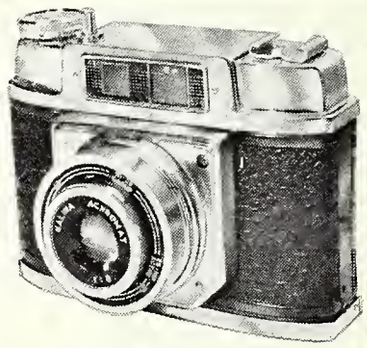
Halina 6-4

2 CAMERAS IN ONE

12 exposures 2¼″ × 2¼″ *or* 16 exposures 1⅝″ × 1⅝″ (Superslide) on standard 120 film

FOR BLACK/WHITE AND COLOUR

★ Achromat lens 1 : 8 made from the famous Chance Pilkington Optical Glass ★ Front lens focusing ★ Apertures 8-11-16 ★ Two viewfinders for 2¼ × 2¼ in. and 1⅝ × 1⅝ in. ★ Body release ★ Double exposure prevention ★ Synchronised for flash (bulbs) ★ Accessory shoe ★ Tripod bush ★ Easy loading ★ Bulb and instantaneous shutter ★ Satin chrome and leatherette finish.



Ever Ready Case £1/9/11 **£3-19-6**

Photography Halina

up to £10

TWIN LENS REFLEX Halina A1

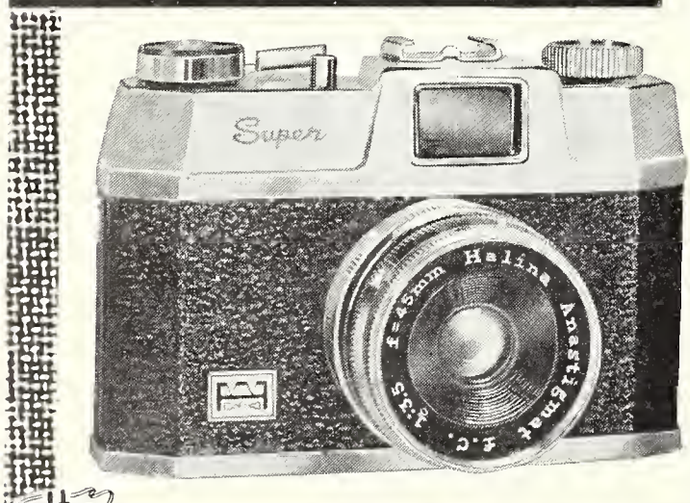
TWO-IN-ONE CAMERA

12 exposures 2¼″ × 2¼″ OR 24 exposures 24 mm. × 36 mm. on 120 film.

★ All metal ★ Ground glass focusing/viewing screen. ★ The self-erecting reflex hood houses a large built-in magnifier. ★ f/3.5/80 mm. colour corrected lens. ★ Synchronised shutter speeded up to 1/100th sec. ★ Coupled front lens focusing.

£7-19-6

Leather Ever Ready Case £1/19/6



35mm CAMERA with all METAL BODY

Halina SUPER 35X

★ **RAPID LEVER WIND**
A single stroke advances the film, counts the exposure and cocks the shutter.

★ **LUMINOUS BRIGHT-LINE FRAMEFINDER**
The subject appears suspended within the lines of the frame. Particularly useful for spectacle wearers.

★ HALINA Anastigmat f/3.5/45mm. Hard Coated, Colour Corrected 3 Element Lens.

★ FOUR Speed Shutter—1/25th-1/50th-1/100th-1/200th sec. and B, with Readily Accessible Speed Setting Ring.

★ Synchronised for flash. ★ Double Exposure Prevention. ★ Coupled Film Transport and Exposure Counter.

£9-9-0

Ever Ready case £1/19/6

IDEAL FOR BLACK/WHITE COLOUR

J. J. SILBER LTD., 11 Northburgh Street, London, E.C.1. *Telephone:* CLErkenwell 8031 (10 lines)

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF STANDARD DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

MACARTHYS

GALENICALS

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

TABLETS

OINTMENTS

PESSARIES

SUPPOSITORIES

CAPSULES

LOZENGES
of
THE B.P., B.P.C.
and N.F.

Packed for the Dispensary and the Counter

Own formulations, etc. prepared and packed to order

TELEPHONE

★ ROmford 46021
★ KIPling 5555
★ WEMbley 8855
★ ARDwick 5131
★ MARyhill 5221

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 181 February 1, 1964 No. 4381

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 181 FEBRUARY 1, 1964 No. 4381

World Health

RESEARCH CENTRE DECISION DELAYED

THE Executive Board of the World Health Organisation has adopted a resolution calling for an accelerated and co-ordinated research attack on major health problems. The resolution followed a report by the Director General (Dr. M. G. Candau) which had proposed the establishment of a world health research centre devoted to the investigation of health problems "of major importance to the world as a whole which are not likely to be explored adequately by national efforts." Among many reasons given for the study were the possible ill-effect of new medicaments and biological products. Estimated cost of such a centre during its first ten years was put at nearly $300 millions, including capital investment and staff of 1,273 scientific and technical persons. More detailed information was considered needed before a decision is reached.

Jewish Pharmacists

FIRST WORLD CONGRESS

THE First World Congress of Jewish Pharmacists (see *C. & D.*, August 24, 1963, p. 166) takes place in Israel, August 23-30, with sessions in Jerusalem, Rehovoth and Tel Aviv. On August 24 the corner stone of the new building of the school of pharmacy at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem is being laid and the tentative programme also includes scientific sessions, a symposium by the staff of the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy, organisational meetings, receptions, and sightseeing tours. Aims of the Congress are to further scientific achievements in the pharmaceutical sciences (reviews, symposia and research contributions); to found a World Union of Jewish Pharmacists aimed at promoting the cause of international pharmacy; and to review pharmaceutical developments in Israel and their place in the improvement of public health. Members of the profession and allied sciences are invited to attend. The scientific sessions are open to original contributions in all branches of pharmacy and the allied sciences. Participants interested are requested to submit their abstracts not later than April 15. Inquiries and correspondence should be addressed to: The Organising Committee, c/o Pharmaceutical Association of Israel, P.O. Box 52, 6 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Hospital Building

PROGRESS IN 1962-63

THE total value of hospital building completed and in progress in England and Wales rose by £64 millions during the twelve months ended September 1963. Schemes completed since the start of the Health Service in 1948 up to the same date have cost £235,888,000. The steady expansion of hospital building is recorded in the fifth of the Ministry of Health's six-monthly progress reports Hospital Building in England and Wales. Progress Report 5. September 1963 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s.).

Tetracycline Patents

U.S. ORDERS COMPULSORY LICENSING

THE United States Federal Trade Commission recently ordered Chas. Pfizer & Co., and American Cyanamid Co. to issue production licences to any company wishing to manufacture tetracycline. The Commission set a maximum licence fee of $2,500, with royalties at 2½ per cent. Both companies are to appeal to the courts against the order, which would otherwise become effective in sixty-one days. The F.T.C. also ordered the two companies and Bristol Laboratories, Inc., E. R. Squibb & Sons division of Olin Mathies Chemical Corporation, and Upjohn Co. to cease their alleged conspiring on prices, cancel existing price schedules and operate new ones within sixty days.

Practitioners' Salaries

B.M.A. MEMORANDUM

PROPOSALS that would add an estimated £18 millions to the cost of the National Health Service are contained in a memorandum on general practitioners' remuneration prepared by the general medical services committee of the British Medical Association. The memorandum is being put before a representative meeting of the B.M.A. and a conference of local medical committees in March and, if adopted, will be submitted to the review body on doctors' and dentists' remuneration. Blame for the present crisis in general practice is placed upon defects in the "global pool" system by which practitioners' remuneration is calculated. That system, it is claimed, caused the additional 14 per cent. awarded by the review body in 1963 to be distributed in an unpredictable pattern, so that the actual increases received by many doctors were far below the publicised average of £340 per annum. The remedy suggested in the memorandum is that there should be a radical change in the value placed on family doctors' services. Earnings from the pool (based on an average net remuneration of £2,765 per annum) would be assessed solely on general medical services; remuneration for other services would

STUDENTS WELCOMED AT FACTORY: Pharmacy students from Nottingham University photographed recently at the laboratories and factory of Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, where they were entertained to tea by the executive staff. At extreme left (in white coat) is Mr. P. A. Solomon, B.Pharm., M.P.S., of the company's pharmaceutical development department, and at right is Mr. H. A. E. Spalding, M.P.S. (public relations executive), both of whom are past students of the University.

not be paid from the pool, and would cause an estimated increase in global remuneration of £13 millions per annum. Additional payments to acknowledge seniority and experience are also proposed, requiring £5 millions per annum.

Leukæmia Serum

NAESSENS WAS "MISTAKEN"

ACCORDING to Professor Pierre Denoix (director, Gustav Roussy Cancer Institute, Paris), M. Gaston Naessens has been mistaken in believing that his "serum" is of value in the treatment of leukæmia or carcinoma. In a report to the Ministry of Public Health on January 26, Professor Denoix said that Naessens was deceived in thinking he had observed characteristic micro-organisms in the blood of his patients and that he had been able to isolate and culture those organisms. According to Professor Denoix, what Naessens had seen were "myelinic figures," a well-known phenomenon caused by the fragmentation of red blood cells. He further considers that the organisms Naessens claimed to have grown from the blood of his patients, were introduced by faulty asepsis during sampling. That series of errors nullified the basis on which he had established the preparation and application of his "serum." Professor Denoix added that the cases treated by M. Naessens had all received orthodox treatment before the administration of "Anablast" (as the serum is known) and that its use had often coincided with the not unusual, though temporary, remissions of the diseases it had been claimed to cure.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Cosmetics Association

FIRST MEETING WITH MANUFACTURER

AIMS of the newly formed Irish Chemists' Cosmetics Association were outlined to representatives of Max Factor & Co., Inc. (Irish branch) in Dublin on January 21. Problems on retail and distributive aspects were considered. Similar discussions with wholesalers and manufacturers are expected to be held later. Mr. M. Brophy (chairman) led the delegation from the Association.

Young Priests' Society

PHARMACY BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING

THE secretary of the pharmacy branch of the St. Joseph's Young Priests' Society (Miss E. Flynn) in her report to the Society's twenty-fourth annual meeting in Dublin, described as "a welcome improvement" the increase in subscriptions from members to £399 10s. against £286 in the previous year. It was expected that there would be in 1964 a further increase in the record number of students (508) adopted by the Society. Sixty-seven had been ordained in 1963. Miss Flynn described as "a severe loss to the branch" the death of Mr. John J. O'Regan (chairman, Cork branch). In the absence of the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. D. J. Kennelly) Mr. M. Costello (a member of Council) proposed adoption of the report.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

MACHINERY destroyed at the Bride Street, Dublin, premises of Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, on January 23, is expected to take some weeks to replace.

PAPERS on the course in applied phytopharmacy organised by the Postgraduate Education Committee (under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) may still be obtained from the director of the committee, College of Pharmacy, Shrewsbury Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4.

OVERSEAS NEWS

UNITED STATES

Continuous Infusion Therapy

A MINIATURE pump that permits patients undergoing continuous infusion therapy for cancer to lead a more normal life is reported to have been developed by Dr. Elton Watkins, jun. (director of surgical research, Lahey Clinic, Boston, U.S.A.). The pump weighs only ¾ lb. and, being carried by the patient, frees him from being confined to hospital during treatment. The technique, based on the fact that to be effective a drug must attack cancer cells throughout the continuous process of cell reproduction, is being used with drugs such as methotrexate in certain inoperable, localised cancers of parts of the body such as the head, neck, liver or pelvic area.

ARGENTINA

Regulations for Amphetamines

A DECREE (No. 257) issued on January 15 by the Argentine Republic imposes restrictions on the sale and distribution of amphetamines and similar drugs from April 1. After that date all products containing "psycho-pharmacological" drugs must be labelled: "This preparation may only be used under a doctor's prescription, and under medical supervision. Further supplies can only be obtained on the presentation of a new prescription." Chemists are prohibited from selling the products without a doctor's prescription, which must be copied and numbered, in the prescription book, and filed. Mixtures that contain the drugs, are also covered by the regulations. Manufacturers and wholesalers must invoice the lines to retail chemists on special invoice forms mentioning size of contents of packs, etc. Should the doctor's prescription not specify or indicate the size of pack, the chemist must supply the smallest size issued, and note it on the prescription. One bottle or pack may only be supplied even though the prescription might call for more than one bottle. Extremely heavy fines will be imposed for the non-compliance of the rulings.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Dunlop Committee has had "about a dozen" drugs referred to it since starting work on January 1.

THE Society of Chemical Industry is to undertake a technological and economic inquiry into air pollution.

THE retail price index for December 1963 was 104·2, against 104 in November 1963. (January 1962=100).

THE new chairman of the National Health Service Tribunal in Scotland is Mr. Douglas Reith, Q.C. He succeeds Mr. Manuel Kissen, Q.C.

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued a revised advisory leaflet No. 20—"Blackhead" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d.).

A CAMERA and a projector were stolen in a recent smash and grab raid at the pharmacy of D. H. Shrive, Cumbergate, Peterborough, Northants.

THE Federation of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, has published a 19-pp. booklet—"A Note on the Weights and Measures Act, 1963" (price 5s.).

A FIRE at the new factory being built at Ashford, Kent, for Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., was quickly brought under control and caused only minor damage.

THE first issue of "Education in Chemistry," a new quarterly journal devoted to the improvement of chemical education at all levels, has been published by the Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

THE Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1964, effec-

LONG SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGED: Mr. S. M. Bostock, Northwich (second from left) receives from his colleagues on the Cheshire County Pharmaceutical Committee an inscribed silver cigarette case presented on the occasion of his retirement after being a member of the Committee since its inception and before that a member of the National Health Insurance Pharmaceutical Committee. With him in the picture are Messrs. G. Hinchcliffe (vice-chairman), E. A. Hebron (chairman) and T. Wood (secretary). At rear are Messrs. G. S. Knowles, W. N. Challoner, H. Whewell, C. D. Blakeman. (Photo: Mr. J. W. Tomlinson.

tive January 24, provides for the temporary exemption from import duty of S-2:3:3-trichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate and sulphamethoxazole until January 1, 1965.

A DEPUTATION representing the Pharmaceutical Society, the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Company Chemists' Association saw the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. E. Heath) on January 23. Its members were Sir Hugh Linstead, M.P., and Messrs. F. W. Adams, J. Wright and R. C. M. Dickson. A similar deputation was to interview the Minister of Health on January 30.

THE Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, jointly with the Minister of Health, has made regulations prohibiting the addition to raw and unprocessed meat of specified substances whose effect is to maintain its fresh red colour (see *C. & D.*, January 4, p. 2). The regulations, which also prohibit the sale of meat so treated, came into force on January 23. Similar regulations will apply in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

THE action of Mr. Ronald Stocks, Dover's Weights and Measures inspector, in prosecuting Mr. L. Cox, M.P.S., 40 High Street, Dover, for refusing to allow him to check his scales at a busy time (see *C. & D.*, January 25, p. 78) was criticised at a recent meeting of the Dover Finance and General Purposes Committee. A member said the prosecution should not have been made but he found no support among his fellow-members.

Courses and Conferences

A TWO-DAY seminar on "Retail Managers of the Future," arranged by the school of management studies, Dundee technical college, is being held March 2-4.

AN international conference in Moscow, U.S.S.R., February 24-28, on "Toxicology of Drugs," is sponsored by the European regional office, World Health Organisation.

A THREE-WEEK course on "Particle Size Analysis" is being held in the chemical engineering department, Institute of Technology, Bradford, Yorks, commencing on March 2. The fee is £20.

THE Institute of Packaging, Malcolm House, Empire Way, Wembley Park, Middlesex, is holding its fourth residential education course at St. Andrew's Hall, Reading University, April 5-17. Course fee is £40 for Institute members and £48 for non-members.

EIGHT weekly lectures on "Law and the Retailer" are being held at Wimbledon technical college, Gladstone Road, London, S.W.19, from February 11. At the same college on February 5 is being held a one-day conference entitled "Shoplifting" at which retailers' security problems will be discussed. Fees are lectures, 20s., conference 25s.

LOCAL OFFICERS

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Swansea.—*Chairman*, I. James; *Vice-chairman*, G. G. Davies; *Secretary*, I. W. Stanford, 89 Sterry Road, Gowerton, Swansea, Glam.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Victorianism

I never cease to marvel at the utterances of politicians of all colours. There is a complete absence of the restraint which normally has to be observed in most places outside of Westminster, and in an election year the leaders of all parties vie with each other in hurling abuse and invective. Only last week, the Prime Minister (Sir Alec Douglas Home) went so far as to describe the outlook of the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition (Mr. Harold Wilson) as Victorian, surely one of the most damaging epithets ever to be levelled against one politician by another. By contrast, it appeared, the Government was forward-looking. Victorian times were, of course, not all that the modern sentimentalist would have us believe. For example, there was then no such thing as resale price maintenance, and price-cutting was rampant. I numbered among my elders when I entered pharmacy some who had lived in Victorian times, when proprietary medicines cost 10s. 3d. per doz. and, though face-priced 1s. 1½d., were sold at the economic price of 10½d. each. Those same acquaintances also told me that they worked extremely long hours, generally from 8 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock at night, with a "late" night on Saturday, when the door was reluctantly closed at 11 p.m. By the time cashing-up and straightening out had been done, according to my informants, the staff went home to a well earned supper that was frequently eaten in the early hours of Sunday morning. In due course, and not without earnest endeavour, a Shops Act was introduced which brought an end for ever to conditions of near slavery of those employed in shops. For ever? I wonder, for it has just been announced by Mr. Henry Brooke, the Home Secretary, that there is to be a Government inquiry into shop hours with a possible amendment of the Shops Act, bearing in mind the large number of working wives who have difficulty in shopping in the present opening times.

Opportunity

In the House of Commons' debate on resale price maintenance (p. 77), Mr. Arthur Holt is reported as saying: "I would have thought chemists have a great advantage in that hundreds of thousands of people, day in and day out and throughout every year, have to go into their shops to have their prescriptions dispensed. Surely that is a great opportunity to interest customers in other things." Medicines are, in general, prescribed for people who are ill. Such people have probably just left a doctor's surgery and have visited the pharmacy for the specific purpose of obtaining medicine. They are not on a shopping "spree." Or it may be that the person who brings the prescription to the pharmacy has left someone ill at home, in urgent need of the relief which the medicine will bring. That messenger is scarcely in the frame of mind to listen to the pharmacist who regards his visit as a great opportunity to interest him in other things. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune" seems to be Mr. Holt's philosophy.

Medicines

Professional responsibility, as Sir Hugh Linstead told a pharmaceutical audience recently, is frequently exercised by the pharmacist who says "no" to a request for medicine, regardless of what happens elsewhere. In other words, the pharmacist's training and knowledge set him apart from any other dealer in magic and spells, in that he is in a position to bring professional discrimination into play in his daily transactions. Medicines are not ordinary articles of commerce. For a country that is justifiably proud of its National Health Service to introduce legislation under which indiscriminate self-medication is to be made easier and cheaper is beyond belief. Until medicines are properly classified as substances requiring full knowledge—and only the pharmacist has that—and confined exclusively to his care, our forward-looking nation must lag behind those Continental countries which have faced the problem and realised to whom public safety can best be entrusted.

Pharmacy and Resale Price Maintenance

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

THE Pharmaceutical Society, the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Company Chemists' Association have prepared the following memorandum on "Pharmacy and Resale Price Maintenance" and submitted it to Mr. E. Heath (President, Board of Trade):—

1. The object of this memorandum is to state the concern of pharmacists about the effect of the abolition of resale price maintenance on the pharmaceutical service. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, representing the profession of pharmacy, has never previously associated itself with any representations on the question of resale price maintenance, but the consequences which it is feared the new legislation will have upon the maintenance of an essential public service have induced it to do so on this occasion.

2. The typical pharmaceutical business deals in three categories of goods:

(a) dispensed medicines (almost entirely under the National Health Service), (b) drugs, medicines and medical and surgical appliances sold "over the counter," (c) articles traditionally associated with pharmaceutical business, mainly infant and invalid foods, cosmetics, toilet preparations and photographic goods. Each of those categories represents about one-third of the turnover. The problem of resale price maintenance obviously does not arise in connection with category (a), but many articles in categories (b) and (c) are price-maintained. Any action adversely affecting the volume and profitability of business in those articles will reduce the capacity of the pharmacist to carry out his essential function of supplying medicines, whether they are dispensed or sold "over the counter."

Responsibility and Discipline

3. The pharmacist should be in a sufficiently secure economic position to be able without undue worry to discharge his professional responsibilities. Those responsibilities are heavy and relate to his knowledge, character and availability to the public. Drugs and medicines are actually or potentially dangerous and should only be taken under proper conditions and in no greater quantities than are necessary. This means that it is not in the public interest that they should be subject to the pressure of commercial competition in a free market. The pharmacist is aware (i) of the considerations which arise in the handling of medicines, (ii) of the restraints which should be imposed on their sale and (iii) of the precautions which should be observed in their use. In relation to all these he is subject to professional discipline.

4. Resale price maintenance in medicines has helped to ensure a degree of economic security which has enabled the pharmacist to discharge his responsibilities in a satisfactory manner. If this is removed he will suffer economically and his ability to maintain high standards of service will be weakened. Apart from this there will be a tendency for medicines to be sold increasingly through other channels and under conditions which offer none of the safeguards to the public which the pharmacist provides.

5. It is considered that because of the special nature of drugs and medicines they should be excluded from the new legislation. This would secure the position of articles in category (b). Even if exemption could ultimately be obtained through the proposed tribunal, the uncertainty and the consequent possible reluctance of manufacturers to enforce their prices in the meantime would have a disorganising effect and could do damage to the moral and material conditions in pharmacy which it would be difficult later to remedy. The tribunal is for cases which have to be proved. It is submitted that proof is self-evident in this case.

No Certainty of Increased Turnover

6. Since the articles in category (c) make their contribution to the overall economic welfare of the pharmacist, the effect on the sale of these articles of the removal of resale price maintenance must also be taken into account. The extension of business in these articles through channels other than chemists' shops is to be expected and also a lower rate of profit. It does not necessarily follow that increased business due to lower prices would benefit pharmacists. The pattern of distribution might well change to his disadvantage. Moreover, if he wished to sustain his position he would need to pay more attention to this side of the business and so make it more difficult for him to keep up the standard of his pharmaceutical service. Consequently there should be some compensating advantage for the alteration of his position in this respect.

7. One development which would help would be for the pharmacist to have the sole right to supply medicines subject to any exemption which can be shown to be in the public interest. This would be in line with the arguments put forward above and with the increasing tendency for stricter control to be placed on the preparation and distribution of medicines, as is shown by the Government's policy in recent years and their intention to promote new legislation concerning medicines. It would also make conditions more comparable with those on the Continent and so ease the problem of fitting the pharmaceutical system into the pattern of the E.E.C. in the event of Britain entering the Common Market.

8. Remuneration for National Health Service dispensing is based partly upon overhead expenses which are calculated as a proportion of the total turnover of a business. If therefore the turnover in categories (b) and (c) declines payment for National Health Service work would have to be raised proportionately, but this would not compensate for any loss of profitability of these categories and therefore a further addition would be needed if the *status quo* is to be maintained. It is important that this should be brought home to the Minister of Health and it is hoped that the President of the Board of Trade will support representations to the Minister about the possible consequences of the new legislation in its effect on the National Health Service.

9. Apart from the question of resale price maintenance it is considered highly important that manufacturers should be able to continue to say through what channels their goods should pass in order to ensure that they are properly handled and stored before reaching the consumer. This is relevant not only to the case of medicines but also to such articles as infant and invalid foods.

10. The proposals which the President is asked to consider may be summarised as follows:—

(i) Drugs, medicines and medical and surgical appliances should be taken out of the Bill.

(ii) Support should be given for increased payment for National Health Service dispensing and for the restriction of the sale of medicines to pharmacists subject to exemptions.

(iii) The right of manufacturers to choose channels of distribution should be retained.

11. Pharmacists view the abolition of resale price maintenance with great alarm and need an assurance that their position will not deteriorate in consequence. It is in the public interest that this assurance should be given without delay. It is recognised that the object of the abolition of resale price maintenance is to improve the economic wellbeing of the country by increasing the efficiency of retail distribution. What is felt strongly is that, so far as pharmacy is concerned, the abolition of resale price maintenance may have consequences for the public far removed from those intended.

Defence Fund Appeal

AT a special meeting of the executive of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association on January 28 it was decided to make an immediate appeal for contributions to the Retail Price Maintenance Defence Fund. Retail chemists, manufacturers and wholesale members of the Association will be receiving within a few days a letter requesting their financial support.

Minister on Television

THE B.B.C. television programme Panorama, on January 20, included a fourteen-minute feature in which the Minister for Industry and Trade (Mr. Edward Heath) dealt with questions on resale price maintenance put to him by a panel representing various sections of trade and industry, both for and against the practice. Among those who questioned Mr. Heath were Mr. Leonard Pagliero (chairman, Resale Price Maintenance Co-ordinating Committee), representatives of the motor trade, Mr. John Cohen (chairman of Tesco Supermarkets) and Mr. H. E. Chapman (secretary, P.A.T.A.), who was the last questioner. After telling Mr. Heath that he was secretary of the pioneer price maintenance organisation in the country, whose membership included manufacturers, wholesalers and chemists, he said, with reference to the suggested judicial tribunal to which appeals for exemption could be made, that it should not be necessary for the pharmaceutical trade and industry to appear before any

tribunal. The evidence in support of its system and its value to the National Health Service was indisputable. Mr. Chapman wondered whether the Minister would consider making provision for its exemption from appearing before the tribunal. Mr. Heath replied that, when one was establishing an impartial judicial inquiry, it was difficult to say that one must exempt particular trades because their value was obvious or because they had given evidence to some other inquiry. The reverse of that would be, of course, that in cases where the Monopolies Commission had said they were directly against the public interest they should not have the right of going to the tribunal. That would be difficult to sustain.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN a written reply to MR. K. ROBINSON on January 21 as to how many prescriptions had been issued under the National Health Service for imipramine under its generic title and how many under the trade-name of Tofranil, MR. BERNARD BRAINE (joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) said that sample information suggested about 650,000 prescriptions for imipramine in England and Wales during the year ended September 30, 1063. About 99 per cent. of them were for Tofranil.

Shop Hours

MR. HENRY BROOKE (Secretary of State, Home Department) on January 23, provided a number of written answers to questioners concerning shop hours. SIR JOHN EDEN asked if further consideration had been given to the need of small traders to be allowed to keep their shops open for longer hours, and MR. BROOKE informed him that he had received no recent requests from small traders but proposed to invite "up-to-date views of interested organisations, including representatives of shopkeepers, trade unions, consumers and local authorities," as to the need, if any, for further legislation. MR. J. T. PRICE wanted the Home Secretary to resist all temptation to respond "to the blandishments of his back benchers in this matter without the fullest consultation with the trade unions which are responsible for the welfare of the people employed in shops." MR. BROOKE, in his reply, stressed that he intended to consult not only the trade unions but also the shopkeepers, local authorities "and above all the consumers." MR. L. C. CURRAN asked the Minister to bear in mind that one-third of the entire working population consisted of women "and that roughly one married woman in every three now goes to work." Did the Minister not think that the great social change since the 1939-45 war justified a reconsideration of shopping hours. MR. BROOKE hoped women's organisations would be among those who would favour him with their views.

Prison Drugs and Sundries

MR. C. L. HALE asked the Home Secretary what was the average weekly expenditure, excluding staff salaries, on providing medicines, drugs, bandages and other material for medical eare and treatment for adult male prisoners in prisons. In a written reply on January 23 MISS IRENE PIKE (joint under-Secretary of State, Home Department) reported that in 1962-63 the eost of supplying drugs and druggists' sundries to all prison service establishments was £42,583, or 6·2d. per week per head of a daily average population of 31,480.

Consumer Council

SIR WALTER BROMLEY-DAVENPORT asked the Minister for Industry and Trade if he was aware that, of the male members of the Consumer Council, half were directors or actively connected with department stores, multiple supermarkets and Co-operative stores, and that there were no members connected with the interests of small independent shopkeepers. He asked the Minister to review the present membership of the Council with the view to providing a wider field of experience in the Council in its consideration of reports on subjects such as resale price maintenance and stamp trading. MR. EDWARD DU CANN (Minister of State, Board of Trade), in a written reply on January 23, said the three members of the Council referred to constituted one-quarter of the total membership of the Council, all of whom were appointed in a personal capacity, and not as representatives of particular interests. The Minister saw no reason to review the membership since he was satisfied that the Council, as at present constituted, fully represented the interests of consumers.

Resale Price Maintenance

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE asked the Minister for Industry and Trade if he would publish the Departmental Report on Resale Price Maintenance. MR. DU CANN, in a written answer on January 23 replied "No." MRS. JUDITH HART received the same answer when she asked if the Minister would publish in a White Paper a study of the social consequences to the small trader of an immediate abolition of resale price maintenance regulation without regard to the structure of retail trade. The Minister also refused to publish a White Paper on resale price maintenance and include in it a consideration of the effects of wholesale price maintenance on consumer prices, or to issue a White Paper giving the effect of manufacturers' profit margins on consumer prices.

Pesticides

MR. JAMES SCOTT-HOPKINS (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) in a written answer on January 23 assured MR. JAMES PRIOR that the Minister of Agriculture was satisfied that the public was adequately safeguarded by the voluntary notification of pesticides scheme under which manufacturers of agricultural chemicals had undertaken not to market a new pesticide for use in agriculture or food storage until the Advisory Committee on Poisonous Substances had examined it and the Government Departments had issued official recommendations for its safe use.

Leukæmia Serum

SIR MYER GALPERN asked the Secretary of State for Scotland about the report received by the Scottish Health Department on Gaston Naessen's serum [the preparation currently in use on several children in Corsica]. MR. MICHAEL NOBLE (Secretary of State for Scotland), in a written reply on January 23, said that the report, which had been prepared by a senior member of the Department's medical staff, who attended a private meeting in Edinburgh between M. Naessens and a number of medical experts, indicated that the biologist had described the preparation and use of his serum and the biological observations on which it was based. The report indicated that the clinical data produced were too incomplete to permit a firm judgment to be reached, and M. Naessens was advised to publish a full account of his work to enable it to be generally studied. [See also p. 98.—EDITOR.]

Operations on Animals

The Protection of Animals (Anæsthetics) Bill introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Dowling seeks to restrict the operations on animals which may be performed without the use of an anæsthetic. It amends The Protection of Animals (Anæsthetics) Act, 1954, in relation to the castration of animals, the de-horning of cattle, the dis-budding of calves, except by means of chemical cauterisation applied within the first week of life, or the docking of lambs' tails, unless the device is applied within the first week of life.

Doctors' Pay

In the House of Lords on January 22 LORD TAYLOR called attention to the need for changes in the method of remunerating general medical practitioners and for a ten-year plan for the development of their practice. He called for the abolition of the pool system of payment, a weighting in addition to the capitation fee according to the age of the doctor, extra pay for extra work done, and the separation of doctors' expenses from payment for their work. During the debate LADY SUMMERSKILL said the essence of a good medical practice was that there should be a good doctor-patient relationship in which the patient was completely honest with the doctor and the doctor could reciprocate. "But honest advice is not always palatable in the medical consulting room today. There is a constant demand for the new tablets, pills, powders, creams and mixtures, irrespective of the fact that, as the doctor knows, there has been no adequate clinical trial of these products. . . . If a doctor tells the absolute truth, that neither tablets nor mixtures are needed, or that in the National Formulary there is a product equally effective but much cheaper than the proprietary drug, he invites unpopularity." After pointing out that news travelled quickly in congested areas, Lady Summerskill added: "While the well established doctor may not lose a patient, his reputation for

withholding drugs may not attract new patients. The pharmaceutical industry has created an army of pill addicts, and a young doctor may well reach his maximum list of 3,500 by acquiring a reputation for prescribing a wide variety of new drugs." Lady Summerskill argued that the capitation system for doctors' pay did not encourage the best medical practice. "We now spend £110 millions a year more on drugs than is paid to all the general practitioners in the country. A salaried service would be the death knell of the less reputable drug houses. They regard the Health Service as their milch cow."

House of Lords

LORD CONESFORD asked in the House of Lords on January 27 whether the Government had studied the recommendation of the Lloyd-Jacob Committee on resale price maintenance and if they had received fresh evidence leading to the opposite conclusion. LORD DRUMALBYN (Minister of State, Board of Trade) said the Lloyd-Jacob report could not be regarded "as of permanent validity." The Lloyd-Jacob report was made fifteen years ago during post-war shortage and since then there had been practical experience of an economy in which output and demand were progessively expanding. LORD CONESFORD commented, "Since the Government showed in the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, that it agreed with the recommendations of the Lloyd-Jacob Committee is it not unfortunate that the reasons which have now converted it to the opposite view have not been published?" LORD DRUMALBYN answered that he thought the right course was to await the introduction of the Bill promised by the Government, which would give opportunity for arguments on both sides.

LEGAL REPORTS

Purchase Tax Infringements

FINES and costs totalling £14,715 were imposed at Old Street, London, magistrates' court on January 22 for "serious infringements" of the law relating to purchase tax. Buywell Traders (Job Stocks), Ltd., toilet goods wholesalers, 285 Upper Street, Islington, N.9, Edward Christopher Silverton (a director), 3 Downs Road, London, E.5, and his nephew, Edward Alfred De Caux (manager), 62 Boscobel House, Royal Oak Road, E.8, were each ordered to pay fines totalling £4,800 and £105 costs. Pleas of not guilty had been entered on behalf of the company and the two men to seven summonses brought by the Customs and Excise alleging that they had acquired possession of goods, including toilet requisites and pharmaceutical products, "having reason to believe that purchase tax chargeable in respect thereof" would be evaded. The case had taken a number of hearings to complete, and the tax involved, according to the summonses, amounted to about £4,400. Announcing the penalties, the magistrate said the defendants had not only taken the opportunity of enriching themselves at the expense of the public, but had put themselves at a considerable advantage *vis-a-vis* law-abiding traders. At an earlier hearing of the case, the prosecution said it was not alleged that defendants had had an intent to defraud, but that they had acquired goods from a south coast company having reason to believe that the purchase tax on the bulk of such goods would not be paid. Mr. Silverton and Mr. De Caux, both gave evidence for the defence, and defence counsel contended that the circumstances of the transactions had not given rise to any suspicion on their part that purchase tax would not be paid. Neither they nor the company had been in any previous trouble. They traded on price and regarded purchase tax as the supplier's concern. The magistrate allowed six months for payment of all fines and costs, and said that, if they did not pay, each would undergo six months' imprisonment.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

PREMIER COLLOID MILLS, LTD. —Mr. L. P. China has been appointed managing director of the company in succession to Captain F. J. E. China. Captain F. J. E. China continues in his position as chairman.

HICKSON & WELCH (HOLDINGS), LTD.—Group net profit for year ended September 30, 1963, was £521,410 (£421,170) after tax of £412,091 (£353,327). Ordinary dividend for year is 23 per cent. (20 per cent.) plus one-for-one bonus share issue.

BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD. — The company has acquired a substantial interest in Saccab, S.p.A., Lacchiarella, Milan, Italy, manufacturers of medical anæsthetic equipment and gases, refillable soda-water syphons and other products allied to those in British Oxygen's Sparklets range.

HILGER & WATTS, LTD. — The company announce that Dr. A. C. Menzies on reaching retirement age is relinquishing his executive duties though remaining a director of the company and scientific adviser. Mr. J. R. Stansfield has been appointed general manager for research and development.

BORAX (HOLDINGS), LTD. — Consolidated trading surplus for year ended September 30, 1963, was £6,853,537 (£6,302,991). A final dividend of 10 per cent. is recommended making 15 per cent. for the year (against 14 per cent.). Profit, before tax, was £4,167,800 (£3,719,868) and tax, £1,565,017 (£1,284,702).

DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, LTD.—An interim dividend of 15 per cent. in respect of the year ending February 28 is announced. A final of not less than 22½ per cent., making not less than 37½ per cent. for the year is forecast (against the prospectus forecast of 25 per cent.). The company, which was made public in October 1963, state that they are satisfied profits for the year will be "considerably in excess" of the forecast of £120,000.

OSMOND AEROSOLS, LTD. — From February 1 Osmonds (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., becomes known as Osmond Aerosols, Ltd., with offices and works at Railway Street, Grimsby (the registered office remains at Doughty Road, Grimsby). Changes among the personnel of the newly named company are also announced: Mr. D. O. Marshall becomes chairman; the other directors are Messrs. L. R. Osmond and D. R. K. Marshall. Mr. Marshall relinquishes his secretaryship to become managing director. The new secretary is Mr. P. R. Gymer. The authorised capital of Osmond Aerosols, Ltd., is increased to £20,000.

RAYETTE, INC., and SAGA OF BOND STREET.—Rayette, Inc., has acquired Saga of Bond Street (jointly owned by Messrs. S. Gee and A. Griffiths) for an undisclosed amount of cash plus "several thousand Rayette shares," which now stand at approximately £16 each on the American stock exchange. Saga of Bond Street is comprised of two divisions. One manufactures and distributes cosmetics under the Misty label. The other produces plastic bottles, containers, etc.

FISONS, LTD. — The company are buying from the American Biltrite Rubber Co., Inc., Massachusetts, U.S.A., the business and assets of that company's national polychemicals division. Price is approximately $7 millions (£2·5 millions). The division's business is similar to that of Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. (Fisons U.K. industrial chemical subsidiary). It is one of the major suppliers of blowing agents to the rubber and plastics industry in the U.S. and operates also in the field of general-purpose and speciality resins. It has plants in Wilmington, Mass., and Conway, North Carolina.

ILFORD, LTD.—Ordinary dividend for year ended October 31, 1963, is unchanged at 17½ per cent. but a one-for-one scrip issue is proposed. Group pre-tax profit amounted to £1,348,401 (against £1,313,089) and the net balance to £808,376 (£770,156). To the 1961-62 net balance there was added overprovided tax of £113,886. In 1962-63 there was a record turnover of £14,664,000. A wet and dull summer affected home sales of amateur film, particularly colour, but exports of all products increased by 17 per cent., state the directors. Gross margin percentage suffered a reduction, partly due to the increased proportion exported but mainly to the increase of £320,000 in the cost of silver nitrate, which could not be absorbed by improved manufacturing methods introduced nor, owing to intense competition, be offset by equivalent price increases. Overheads increased marginally but at a rate approximately only one-third that of the increase in turnover.

Voluntary Liquidations

DERRYS (CHEMISTS), LTD. [R.O.]: 40 High Street, Walton-on-Naze, Essex. Liquidator: R. P. Booth, Kimberley House, 14 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. J. IRWIN-CARTER, M.P.S., has acquired the pharmacy of Mr. P. Brand, M.P.S., 48 The Grove, Christchurch, Hants.

MISS M. McSWEENEY, M.P.S.I., Cork, has acquired the Medical Hall, Croom, co. Limerick, formerly owned by the late Mr. David Harnett.

DUNCAN'S CHEMISTS (IRTHLINGBOROUGH), LTD., are opening a branch at 55a High Street, Rushden,

Northants, on February 1. The branch takes over the business at 9 High Street, Rushden, of Mr. G. E. V. Fleeman, M.P.S., who is retiring.

BOOTS, LTD., opened a branch at 118 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, on January 31. Many of the staff of twenty-seven have been seconded from the company's Regent Street branch which has been closed temporarily for re-building.

VICTOR LATTY, LTD., Temple Gate, Bristol, 1, are closing their pharmacy at the end of March on expiration of the lease and because of redevelopment in the area. The directors (Messrs. D. G. Cooper, M.P.S., and J. A. Cooper, M.P.S.), are to devote all their time and the whole of the resources of the company to the expansion of their photographic colour processing laboratories at 131 Duckmoor Road, Ashton Gate, Bristol, 3, trading as the Temple Photo Service Colour Laboratories (telephone: Bristol 662685).

Appointments

UPJOHN, LTD., Crawley, Sussex, have appointed Mr. D. H. Johns, divisional sales manager for the company's southern division; and Mr. D. Mulholland divisional sales manager for the northern division.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., Ash Grove, London, E.8, state that Mr. A. J. M. Bailey, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.P.S. (chief analyst) has been appointed manager of research and development. Mr. Bailey has been with the company since 1936. Mr. P. Cahill, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., is now manager of the analytical laboratory.

J. H. HAYWOOD, LTD., Warser Gate, Nottingham, and branches, have appointed Mr. T. W. Hunter, B.Pharm., M.P.S., their general manager. Mr. Hunter, who received his pharmaceutical education at the School of Pharmacy, Leicester College of Technology, was formerly with Dalmas, Ltd., and has been with Messrs. Haywood for the past two years.

PERSONALITIES

MR. M. N. SCORGIE, M.P.S., whose resignation from the post of managing director of Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent, was recently announced (*C. & D.*, November 23, 1963, p. 549), has been adopted prospective Conservative candidate for the Neath, Glam, constituency. Mr. Scorgie has an Economics Honours degree and is also a barrister. He has been with Messrs. Abbott for the past fourteen years.

MR. T. E. LACEY, who joined Lautier Fils, Ltd., as a representative covering the North of England in 1938, was presented recently by the company with a gold wristlet watch. A year after joining the company Mr. Lacey was called to the forces at the outbreak of war and took part in the Dunkirk evacuation in June 1940. His next military duties took him to the Middle East and he was taken prisoner in Crete. Mr. Lacey rejoined Lautier Fils, Ltd., in 1945, and took over again his old territory, which he has looked after ever since.

DEATHS

BELLAMY.—Suddenly, on January 3, Mr. Harry Stanley Bellamy, M.P.S., 6 Grove Avenue, Shipley, Yorks. Mr. Bellamy qualified in 1908. He joined Boots, Ltd., in 1894 and retired 1939, but continued as a locum until 1950.

BINDE. — On December 15, Mr. Hyman Binde, M.P.S., 1 Headlands Drive, Prestwich, Lancs. Mr. Binde qualified in 1938.

CAIRD. — On July 8, 1963, Mr. Henry Wilson Caird, M.P.S., 98 East High Street, Forfar, Angus. Mr. Caird qualified in 1920.

CLARK.—On January 20, Mr. Roy Edward Clark, M.P.S., Ingledene, Down End Road, Fareham, Hants. Mr. Clark qualified in 1936 and was a past-chairman of the Portsmouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

CLUETT.—On January 5, Mr. Norman Ashley Cluett, M.P.S., 119 St. George's Road, Wallasey, Ches. Mr. Cluett qualified in 1924.

DAVIES.—On January 17, Mr. William John Davies, 2 Windsor Way, Haverfordwest, Pembrokes. Mr. Davies qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1904 and worked in France before returning to Pembrokeshire in 1913. After the 1914-18 war he took charge of the Castle Square Pharmacy, Haverfordwest. Mr. Davies was a founder member of the Haverfordwest Rotary Club and was for more than forty years an Elder of the Presbyterian Church in Wales.

DODD. — On December 23, Mr. Alfred John Dodd, M.P.S., 9 Fullands Avenue, Taunton, Somerset. Mr. Dodd qualified in 1905 and retired from practice in 1949.

GRAY.—On January 4, Mr. James Alexander Gray, F.P.S., 97 St. John's Road, Edinburgh, 12. Mr. Gray qualified in 1906.

HELM. — Recently, Mr. Thomas Helm, M.P.S., 32 Manor Drive, Benton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland. Mr. Helm qualified in 1923. In 1960 he retired after thirty years' service with Boots, Ltd., the last fourteen of them as manager of the company's Northumberland Street, Newcastle, branch. A Freemason and a member of the Newcastle Rotary Club, Mr. Helm is survived by his widow, two daughters and a son.

KELYNACK.—On January 10, Mr. Archibald James Kelynack, M.P.S., Stoney Bridge, Tywardreath, Par, Cornwall. Mr. Kelynack qualified in 1925.

McFALL.—On January 11, Mr. Sydney McFall, M.P.S., 159 St. Michael's Hilll, Bristol, aged seventy-nine. Mr. McFall was in business at that address for about fifty-five years.

NORTHEND.—On January 10, Mr. Ernest Northend, M.P.S., 4 Dunedin Close, Mickleover, Derby. Mr. Northend qualified in 1920.

PATERSON. — On December 21, 1963, Mr. Peter Campbell Paterson, M.P.S., 43 Winchester Crescent, Valley Drive, Gravesend, Kent. Mr. Paterson qualified in 1922.

ROBERTS.—Recently, Mr. Arthur Wynn Roberts, M.P.S., 36 Whyte Road, Staveley, Chesterfield, Derbys. Mr. Roberts qualified in 1929.

SMITH. — Recently, Mr. Frederick Lewis Smith, M.P.S., Hilltops, Venn's Lane, Hereford, aged eighty-four. Mr. Smith served on Hereford city council for about twenty years and was mayor of Hereford in 1930.

INQUESTS

Death During a "Vital Month." — "The unfortunate thing is that the prescription was prescribed and dispensed during December when, as far as I can see, quite legitimately, either the 1960 or 1963 formulary could be used." So said the coroner at Walsall on January 17 in recording a verdict of "Accidental death" on Mrs. Rose Elwell, Great Wyrley, who died in Walsall General Hospital on December 11, 1963. A pathologist said that the cause of death was respiratory and heart failure due to hypertension and heart disease. A contributory cause was the woman's increased susceptibility to chloral hydrate. Mrs. Elwell's son said he took the prescription to Cowern & Hartshorn (Chemists), Ltd., Great Wyrley, on December 4, 1963, and Mr. G. M. Bailey, M.P.S., Hazel Slade, said he dispensed the prescription according to the British National Formulary, 1963. Officially that came into effect on January 1, 1964, but the Ministry of Health allowed its use one month before that date. Questioned by the coroner, he said the mixture contained gr. 40 of chloral hydrate. He did not realise that that was four times as much as under the old formulary. Replying to his solicitor, Mr. Bailey said he knew the prescription was still well within the limit of the fatal dose, so he did not think it necessary to refer back to the doctor. Dr. Eileen Malone, Cheslyn Hay, gave evidence of having prescribed a chloral mixture and of having intended it to be in accordance with the 1960 formulary. She had seen no reference in professional literature to the dispensation whereby a chemist was allowed to use the new formulary a month in advance. "If I had known the chemist was going to refer to the 1963 formulary I would have varied my prescription," she added. The pathologist told the coroner that if the woman had not had any heart disease she might well have recovered from the dosage. It was a combination of both that had proved fatal. He added that he had still not been officially told that the formulary had been amended. At the end of the inquest, the coroner said "It seems to me that there is a gap in the machinery for notifying doctors of these amendments, and it is unfortunate that in this case the prescription was prescribed during the somewhat vital month when either formulary could be used."

Dangerous Drugs Bill

LEGISLATION IN READINESS FOR A CONVENTION IF RATIFIED

THE Dangerous Drugs Bill (H.M. Stationery Office, price one shilling) published January 22, is designed to amend current legislation to accord with the International Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. The Bill is a somewhat complicated piece of legislation because the Convention does not become effective until thirty days after forty signatories have ratified it. It therefore makes preparation for a number of changes that do not become effective until the Convention is in force as well as making a number of changes that are to be introduced without delay.

Poppy Straw Brought In

The law will continue relatively unchanged so far as licit dealing in drugs is concerned, except that poppy straw is being brought under the controls, as are isomers and a number of precursors of Dangerous Drugs (none of which seem to be in commerce at present). The Bill repeals that section of the 1951 Act which prohibits trade in or manufacture of new phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or of new ecgonine alkaloids, not being products which were "on the thirteenth day of July, 1931, being used for medical or scientific purposes." Clause 7 of the Bill abolishes the requirement to use approved ports for importing and exporting controlled drugs. New offences concerning cannabis and the cannabis plant are included in the Bill (see *C. & D.*, January 18, p. 50) and persons who knowingly cultivate cannabis become guilty of an offence under the Act, as are the occupiers of premises who permit them to be used for the smoking of cannabis or dealing in cannabis (by sale or otherwise).

Codeine and ethylmorphine are included in a new list of substances, dealings in which are subject to control under Part 3 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951; they would be immediately subject to full D.D.A. control but for Clause 1(4) of the Bill, which continues the partial controls at present enforced until amended by an Order in Council. Similar exemptions are included in Clause 1(5) for:—

"(a) a preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing less than 0·2 per cent. of morphine or a salt of morphine or less than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine or a salt of cocaine (not being a solution or dilution of morphine or cocaine or a salt of either of them in an inert substance, whether liquid or not); and

(b) a preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing less than 0·1 per cent. of ecgonine or any derivative of ecgonine from which it may be recovered industrially."

Other preparations of morphine and cocaine, etc., hitherto exempted from the provisions of Part 3 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951, by Orders in Council, will continue to be so pending an Order decreeing otherwise.

The Orders in Council are being introduced when the new Convention is operative. Regulations will be simultaneously introduced to deal with the system of control of codeine, ethylmorphine and their preparations. It is understood that the control will be based upon the production of invoices rather than entries in separate registers. The Bill was due for its second reading in the House of Commons on January 31.

Scottish Hospitals Costs and Health Statistics

THE Analysis of Running Costs of Hospitals in Scotland for the year ended March 31, 1963 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 12s. 6d.), published by the Scottish Home and Health Department, consists of a series of tables showing the unit costs of each of the 380 hospitals in Scotland. Some of the statistical details are shown below:—

Type of Hospital	Average cost of drugs and dressings per patient discharged	In-patient cost per case
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Acute—		
Teaching hospitals	5 6 3	57 11 2
Non-teaching hospitals		
(a) over 50 beds	4 3 8	61 3 11
(b) 1 to 50 beds	2 4 2	47 6 7
Mainly acute—		
Teaching hospitals	4 2 9	69 12 5
Non-teaching hospitals	4 15 6	81 12 4
Partly acute	4 5 11	97 7 8
Mainly long stay	– – –	– – –
Chronic	– – –	– – –
Convalescent	– 18 11	53 15 1
Isolation	– – –	– – –
Maternity		
Teaching hospitals	2 14 8	53 9 9
Non-teaching hospitals	2 3 1	40 13 3
Children's (acute)—		
Teaching hospitals	2 13 5	41 0 11
Non-teaching hospitals	1 13 10	37 17 8

THE Scottish Health Statistics, 1962 (H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 10s.), reveal that, during the year ended September 30, 1962, forty-three formal samples of drugs were taken under the Foods and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. All were found to be satisfactory. Of 514 informal samples, eight were "adulterated or not up to standard."

The information in the table is taken from the section dealing with the cost of the health services.

The report also gives the information that the estimated population in Scotland in 1962 was 5,196,600. Of deaths

Total Cost of National Health Service	1960–61	1961–62
	£thousand	£thousand
Hospital, specialist and ancillary services	58,933	63,248
General medical, dental, etc., services	27,860	26,918
Local health authority services	6,697	6,966
Superannuation benefits and transfer values paid to other schemes	1,503	1,750
Other services	1,113	1,132
	96,106	100,014
Less employers' superannuation contributions included under services above	3,394	3,453
Total (on basis of actual prices)	92,712	96,561
Total (on basis of 1948 prices)	63,694	64,117

National Health Service— Sources of Finance	1960–61		1961–62	
	£thousand	% of Total	£thousand	% of Total
National Health Service contributions	11,316	12·21	14,489	15·01
Payments by patients	3,869	4·17	4,941	5·12
Superannuation contributions from employees and other schemes	2,321	2·50	2,244	2·32
Rate-borne and exchequer-borne expenditure (local Health Services, net)	6,224	6·71	6,356	6·58
Contributions from endowment funds	—	—	—	—
Exchequer-borne expenditure	68,982	74·41	68,531	70·97
	96,712	100	96,561	100

Exciting SR/Signal Bahamas Competition

WILL PULL IN THE CUSTOMERS FOR YOU!

A great new competition from Gibbs S.R. and Signal offers this fabulous prize: a luxury villa in the Bahamas plus a fortnight's free holiday in the sun for two, flying there and back by BOAC 707 jetliner.

26 Million Readers will see Large-space, eye-catching advertisements in big-circulation national Sundays and the TV Times. So your customers are sure to know about the competition and want to enter. That means they'll be asking for S.R. and Signal!

Colourful Display Material Display material, full of sunshine and colour, is available to remind customers to buy their S.R. or Signal and get their entry forms. Make sure there's a big display in your shop. Every entry must be accompanied by an S.R. or Signal carton: so every entry means profit for you.

A Prize for you! There's a chance for you to win a prize too! The retailer whose customer wins will be given a $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land on the Great Exuma Island in the sun-kissed Bahamas. The more S.R. and Signal you sell, the bigger your chance of winning your own piece of paradise.

Buy and display SR and Signal

GRTL1-7250-100

Zestone leaps ahead!

in a bright, new pack and crowner — designed to boost Spring selling!

NEW PACK!

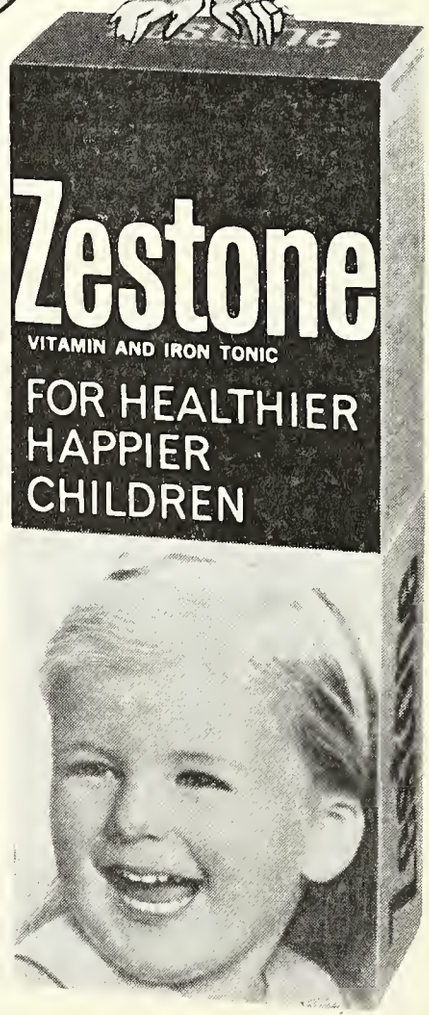
This distinctive box is the new, supreme pack for Zestone. It's designed to stand out on shelves with sales-winning impact! A pack that will be picked up, read and asked for again and again because it contains Zestone, the tonic that makes growing up easier!

NEW CROWNER!

This eye-catching crowner tops the new Zestone pack. It announces the important sales message of Zestone and repeats the sales image that will carry through all Zestone's Spring promotions.

NEW FAME!

Zestone is growing hand-in-hand with the important market for children's vitamin tonics. Little wonder! Because children love it and mothers who care approve the benefit it gives. Make sure you have a good measure in stock for Spring and order now!



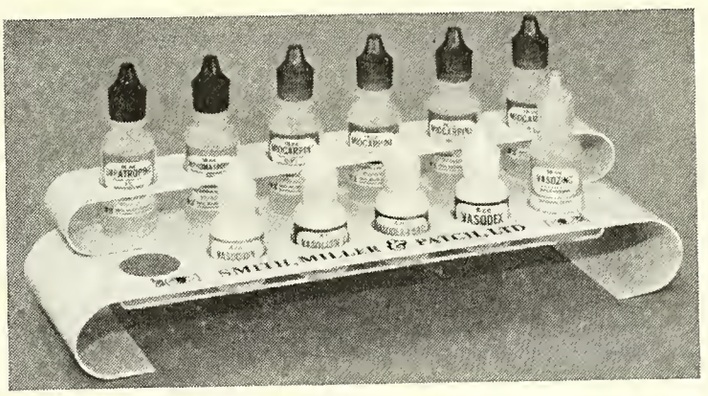
'CHEMISTS ONLY' STOCK, DISPLAY & RECOMMEND ZESTONE

in 1961 about 34·5 per cent. were attributed to heart diseases, 17·6 per cent. to malignant neoplasms and 16·6 per cent. to "diseases of the nervous system and sense organs," and 7·9 per cent. to bronchitis and pneumonia. 1,416,747 tins of National dried milk were supplied, as were 140,312 bottles of cod-liver oil, 63,656 packets of vitamin A and D tablets, and 789,712 bottles of orange juice. 20,707,171 prescriptions were dispensed, at a total cost of £9,777,191 (average cost per prescription 9s. 5¼d.).

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Ophthalmic Specialities. — Smith, Miller & Patch, 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, announce the introduction of a new range of ophthalmological products, preparations available in a sterile, isotonic and buffered solution in which benzalkonium is included as preservative. A unique Unidrop vial delivers single, standardised drops one at a time, the vial maintains sterility of contents. The vials are prominently colour-coded for safe identification. The range comprises Miocarpine (pilocarpine hydrochloride), SMP atropine (standardised atropine sulphate), SMP homatropine (aqueous homatropine hydrobromide) and Vasozinc (zinc sulphate) solutions, each in 15-mil vial; Vasodex (dexamethasone) in 10-mil vial; and Vasodex-forte (dexamethasone sodium phosphate and phenylephrine hydrochloride), Vasocidin (chloramphenicol and polymixin B), and Vasocidin-D (chloramphenicol, polymyxin B and dexamethasone), each in 5-mil vial.



FOODS

Soya Bean Milk.—As a result of research in the United States on the question of milk allergy, the American associate of Granose Foods, Ltd., Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts, has for some time been producing and marketing a soya-bean milk, Soyagen. The product is now being launched in Britain under the trade name Granogen. The pack is a 1-lb. tin. In addition to being "an acceptable milk substitute," Granogen is understood to have a high value nutritionally, both from its soya-bean content and from the addition of vitamin B_{12}.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Lipsticks for the Spring and Summer. —Innoxa (England), Ltd., 436 Essex Road, London, N.1, have added to their Jewelfast Lipstick range three new lipstick shades for the spring and summer of 1964. Oranges and Lemons is described as "a muted orange shade with strong brown undertones" and as being more delicate than usual orange lipsticks. Bow Bell pink is a "sophisticated pink in the English manner"; and Flip-Over Honey is "a caramel rose for those whose whole make-up drama is lipstick."

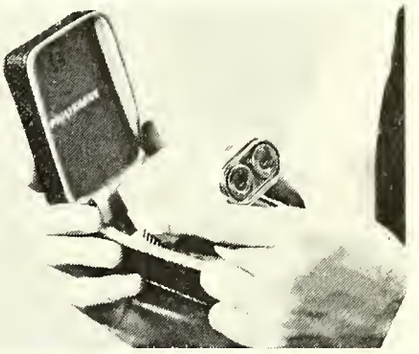
Nail "Builder". — A revolutionary new scientific discovery that is claimed able to transform broken, short, bitten or chipped finger nails into natural looking long nails in a matter of minutes, is being introduced by the Phillips, Scott & Turner Co., 2 St. Marks Hill, Surbiton, Surrey. The product, "Model Nail," comes in a pink display carton, containing a bottle of liquid, ten finger masks and tube of a gel similar in formula to that used in the manufacture of dentures (it is translucent and may be moulded over existing nails and create nails of the length and shape desired). The liquid is applied before and after the "Modern Nail" gel, setting it as hard as the nail itself. The fashioned nail can then be cut, filed and lacquered like any normal nail and is claimed as strong, "even stronger than" the natural nail below. The pack contains sufficient to fashion fifty nails. Refills are available.

Aerosol Hair Spray.—Thomas Christie & Co., Ltd., North Lane, Aldershot, Hants, are distributing for Rosedale Products, Billericay, Essex, a new aerosol hair spray for users who prefer a crystal clear, invisible, colourless spray. The new product contains the exclusive Rosedale Estrol Conditioner and is available in a 6 oz. and a larger can.

Easier and More Economical. — Fix Setting Lotion is now being offered by Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 42 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, in an aerosol pack which offers the consumer the advantages of being easier to apply to wet hair and of being "a real economy pack" holding sufficient for ten to twelve sets.

SUNDRIES

Cordless Shaver. — The Philishave range of electric shavers of Philips Electrical Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, is being



extended by the introduction of a cordless battery model, No. 7970. Described as completely self-contained the shaver has four universally obtainable miniature batteries and so may be used anywhere, requiring no lead. Each battery is understood to provide energy for about 4-6 weeks of daily shaving. The instrument has two rotary-action shaving heads and the body is in fawn and white. Weight is 5 oz., length 3½ in., width 2 in. In the charcoal-grey leathercloth case are a cleaning brush with flap-protected mirror in lid. Point-of-sale display material available includes a leaflet, price crowner and show card.

American Combs Enter Britain. — Fasset & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, are introducing the Ace range of combs, claimed market

leaders in America. Made of hard, polished rubber machined and finished, Ace combs are designed specifically to avoid scalp scratching. They are claimed almost unbreakable, true to shape throughout their life and, if necessary, sterilisable by boiling. Dealers are offered a pilfer-proof counter "dispenser" displaying twelve combs (six of each type). Included in the range is the revolutionary new tangle-free comb specially designed for use after shampoos and rinses. The "dispenser" comes free with the first 6-doz. order.

TRADE NOTES

Consolidated.—Promedico Products, Ltd., is now a division of Jean Sorelle, Ltd., 21 Turle Road, London, N.4.

Change of Distributor.—From February 1 the distributors of Oil of Ulay, Ulay night cream and lemon Delph freshener will be Garsalle (U.K.), Ltd., Shire Hill Industrial Estate, Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Source of a Speciality. — In THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST *Year Book*, 1964, is a table of anticholinergics which includes the speciality Buscopan. Manufacturers of the product are Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd., Isleworth House, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, and not as stated in the table.

For Own-name Packs.—Nathan-Lee, Ltd., Barrie House, London Road, Enfield, Middlesex, who claim to have introduced direct trading supplies into hairdressing salons, are now extending their market to include the retail chemists. They offer bulk shampoos and other products for resale in the chemist's own pack and under his own name.

Vaccine Change. — Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, are discontinuing their existing T.A.B. vaccine (a first and second-dose preparation) in favour of a new T.A.B.T. vaccine of which the first two doses are given from the same solution and which may also be given by the intradermal route. The packs are containers of 1·5 and 10 mils.

How a Product is Used.—In a paragraph in these columns on January 18 a line of type from a completely different source made nonsense of a sentence dealing with the use of the new "Cosmetic Soap" speciality of Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. The paragraph should have ended "The pack is a white 'chunky' polythene tube lettered in blue and gold with wide screw-cap that serves as a base when the tube is inverted. In use, 'Cosmetic Soap' is simply lathered over the dampened face and throat and rinsed off."

Now in the North.—A new stage in the expansion programme of Unichem, Ltd., follows the recent acceptance of an offer made by the company to P.D.S. (Leeds), Ltd., and P.A.S. (Yorks), Ltd., wholesale druggists and sundriesmen, Leeds. The merger will enable independent proprietor pharmacists in Leeds and district (later in adjoining areas also) to take advantage of all services offered by the Unichem organisation. A new holding company—Unichem (Northern), Ltd.—has been formed, with a controlling interest in the two Leeds companies. Its directors (all pharmacists) are Messrs. T. H. Cale, J. Howard Evans, E. S. Mitchell, F. Mitchell and E. G. Smith. Company secretary is Mr. N. H. Burns. The Leeds companies were established in 1930, evolving from an owner-pharmacist buying group in the city. The shareholders, numbering nearly 100, were originally all practising retail pharmacists, though recently chemists have been allowed to retain their shares on retirement. Both have grown steadily and given a good service. Operating under the same roof the two companies employ a staff of about forty, own six vans and occupy premises about 16,000 sq. ft. in area in Howarth Place, Camp Road, Leeds (about ½ mile from City Square).

Conditions Maintained.—The general sales manager of Philips Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, has sent out to the company's appointed dealers and wholesalers a letter giving the company's views on the Government's intention to abolish resale price maintenance. The letter says:—

"We hold firmly to the view that the maintenance of resale prices as applied to the products of our industry is in the particular interests of the consumer, and of all those engaged in the distribution of those products. Recent events and the many conflicting views expressed concerning the effects of the proposed Act have not changed our opinions in any degree. We await the publication of a Government White Paper on the subject, following which we understand it is the intention of the respective manufacturers' associations to which we belong to apply for exemption from the provisions of the proposed Act. For our part we will support our associations wholeheartedly in their endeavours. Until the outcome of these issues is known we insist upon our conditions of sale being honoured by all our dealers and wholesale distributors. In the unlikely event of the conditions being broken we will take the appropriate action."

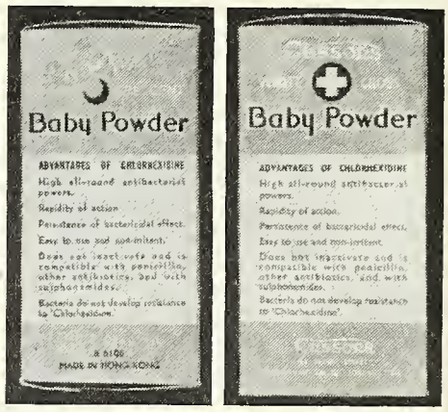
Bonus Offers

ANDRE PHILIPPE, LTD., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6. No. 7 Softaire liquid shampoo sachet. 10 per cent. on orders for 1 gross or more. Till February 29.

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER CO. (distributors: Noblesse Beauty Products, Ltd.), 2 St. Marks Hill, Surbiton, Surrey. "Model Nail." Seven invoiced as six. During an introductory period only.

W. & F. WALKER, LTD., Webber Road, Kirkby, Liverpool. Rotofresh, Rotosan, Rotopan, Roto, Rotospray, Rotokill. 15 per cent. on special bonus pack (24 doz. assorted); 10 per cent. on 12 doz. assorted; 7½ per cent. on 6 doz. assorted.

WHISPER COSMETICS, LTD., 175 Bow Road, London, E.3. Whisper setting-mist sachet, Whispering mist aerosol and sachet. Thirteen items invoiced as twelve.



"PIRATE COPY": Left, Okana's White Crescent baby powder, made in Hong Kong. Right, End view of Cussons' White Cross baby powder carton. Protest against the foreign copyright "pirates," whose product was on sale in Jordan, is being made to the Board of Trade and Foreign Office by Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Salford, Lancs.

FACIAL TISSUES IN THE PHARMACY

"Better deal" of a manufacturer

ORIGINALLY the only stockists of facial tissues, chemists have recently been fighting to keep a high share of the market in the face of low price non-advertised brands, private labelling by supermarkets, grocers, and other outlets. Even in those competitive conditions chemists account for a higher sterling turnover in facial tissues than they did before other trades started to sell them.

Since the initial launch of facial tissue their prices have never risen. Recently the first-ever major price reductions were made by Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, Kent, manufacturers of Kleenex. The reductions were made possible, say the company, by their success in continually seeking ways of increasing the market and improving production efficiency.

The market for the tissues has risen in ten years to an annual value of around £8 millions, representing an average of four packs a year per household in Britain.

"The only fair way for *all* our retail outlets was a general price reduction," said Mr. D. T. Wilkins, the company's general sales and marketing manager in announcing it. "Sales are already rising among chemists, who have already noticed that they are now in a better competitive position." The new price programme went into operation virtually overnight, raising the question of trade compensation. Messrs. Kimberly-Clark guaranteed that all stockists would be given full compensation for stocks bought at old prices and in such a way as to cause the least possible inconvenience.

A bonus scheme on new orders was planned to help retailers take full advantage of the big sales increases for tissues that always begin at this time of year. "With sales increasing during the winter months, retailers are having no difficulty in disposing of their old stocks," said Mr. Wilkins. "New stocks, bought on the bonus scheme, not only compensate for old stock losses, but can increase retailer profits in the weeks ahead."

Large spaces were taken in trade papers to announce the reductions. Chemists were notified by direct mail. Simultaneously, new price lists were circulated. To the public a heavy advertising campaign was launched on television and in national newspapers.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:

El Cambio hair dye

Socarex surgical instruments

Pharmaceutical Education Still a Live Issue

WIDE-RANGING DISCUSSION AT A SOUTH LONDON SYMPOSIUM

THE temerity of the South-east and South-west Metropolitan Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society in jointly organising a symposium on pharmaceutical education was more than vindicated by the attendance it stimulated and the discussion it provoked. The symposium was held in Denmark Hill on January 14, with an "independent" (i.e. non-pharmacist) educationalist (Miss J. I. Leiper) in the chair. Miss Leiper, who is the headmistress of the James Allen's girls' school, Dulwich, claimed no acquaintance with the subject for discussion, but handled it with diplomacy and distinction and showed later, at question time, that she had been following it as keenly as any. The form of the symposium was a series of four opening addresses by invited specialists followed by free comments from the floor.

Council Policy

MR. H. S. GRAINGER (a member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society) opened by sketching in the background to the current curriculum and facilities. Mr. Grainger said that, in its diploma, the Society had set standards of which there was no need to be ashamed. The profession had been the first to establish a uniform system of education, the first to have its own school, and the first with laboratories for the public teaching of practical chemistry. In 1960 the Society had radically reorganised its syllabus, and in 1963 the first people had been "coming off the belt." Topical interest also attached to the subject because the recent Robbins report, if implemented, would radically alter the Society's educational functions. Under the new syllabus entrance requirements were the equivalent of those for university degrees; the requirement of three subjects at "O" level was even above minimum university requirements. That was decided upon because pharmacy was a complex of studies, both chemical and biological, and the aim was to create pharmacists with a broad knowledge of the whole field: a grounding on which to build a speciality. The basis of the required one year's practical experience had been widened to allow it to be gained in industry.

For many years the Society had been encouraging degrees in pharmacy at universities, and the external London degree had been invaluable in allowing technical colleges to train degree students. University degrees in pharmacy today were not identical, but the varying emphases were welcome so long as the fundamental material was incorporated in the course. On that point there had never been a better understanding between the Society and the teachers.

From the Robbins report it appeared that soon all institutions operating schools of pharmacy would be granting either their own degrees or those of a National Council of Academic Awards. It could not, however, be assumed that the Society's examinations would disappear. Educational function of the Society would be to co-ordinate and supervise the system of training in all centres.

Taking the microphone next as spokesman for general practice, MR. J. HOWARD EVANS, a proprietor pharmacist, said he would answer "Yes" to the question whether it was the responsibility of the Society to decide the principles of pharmaceutical education. He contended, however, that the employers should have more say since, of the 28,000 members on the register, 19,500 were in general practice, against 1,700 in hospitals and 2,000 in industry. Ideally, no doubt, pharmacy would be a purely professional activity, but in his opinion that was an unachievable Utopia. The National Health Service made the basic pharmacist's remuneration in Great Britain completely different from that in other countries. Limitation of pharmacies by legislation seemed to him out of the question, though limitation could come by raised standards of education. Today, unfortunately, a person of practical turn of mind could in his view be put off entirely from pharmacy by the entrance requirements, and it was time to reconsider some of the Society's ideas. He suggested a syllabus comprising pharmaceutical knowledge tailored to requirements (including an ability to discuss drugs with doctors) and business management. He thought a two-year course plus two years' practical training would be better than a three-year course. One year only of practical training was too short a period.

Qualities of a Hospital Pharmacist

Putting the point of view of hospital pharmacy, MR. G. R. DAVENPORT, B.Pharm., F.P.S. (chief pharmacist, King's College Hospital, London) urged that all examinations should be broadly based and should include English. Practical work was important and the student should be trained to reason and check. Among the many specialists in hospitals there was room for a pharmacist "knowing a little about a lot of things." What was required was a person able to accept responsibility and to organise his unqualified assistants, and with patience enough to teach. A chief pharmacist should be able to influence committees, be a good buyer, and have the authority to warn medical staffs against disreputable proprietaries. He should have some knowledge of pharmacology, and finally a modicum of "low cunning."

The fourth speaker—a spokesman for industrial pharmacy—was MR. K. F. MOOREY, F.P.S. (assistant director of production, May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham). In the pharmaceutical industry, said Mr. Moorey, pharmacists were employed in research and control (analytical and biological), production management and control, and commerce, but his remarks would be limited to production management and control. That function entailed knowledge of pharmaceutical principles and processes and of pharmaceutical and allied machinery. At the outset a young, newly qualified recruit would find himself fully occupied in the exercise of that knowledge, but before long his sphere of responsibility would be extended and other skills and abilities would assume increasing importance. The purely practical side would steadily give way to the managerial. Increasingly skills of leadership, discipline, negotiation, foresight, organisation, teaching and training, and learning would be needed. The training course for any vocational qualification had to be kept under continuous review, adapting itself to the growth of knowledge and improvement of practice. That was still not enough, for a student might spend three years on training and then follow his vocation for forty years. If, during his formative years, there had not been implanted in him the desire and ability to learn and continue learning, formal education would have failed. Overemphasis on the general, to the disadvantage of specific training and instruction, was equally to be avoided. In recent years the swing from extempore dispensing to manufacture in bulk by specialist factories had proceeded at a rising tempo. The trend was inevitable, stemming from the great increase in the range of specialised drugs. Pharmaceutical research was increasingly showing, too, that the presentation of a drug was important if the expected results were to be obtained. Therefore controls in manufacture were increasing in number and complexity. The production pharmacist had to keep abreast of those requirements. To understand the limits and potentialities of a piece of plant, he must understand how and why it worked, limitations inherent in its design or imposed by the properties of materials processed in it. That requirement had been appreciated in some quarters, an increasing number of universities having introduced chemical engineering into their curricula or equipped themselves with manufacturing-scale machinery. A man equipped to control and manage such production would still be of limited use unless he could pass on that knowledge to other people and record it for those who came after him. Skill in the preparation of reports was therefore needed. The principles should have been "well ground in" during schooldays, reducing the problem for the higher education authority to the relatively simple task of training the student to use to a particular end an ability he had already developed. There would be an increasing need for post-graduate studies and refreshers, and such activities depended for their success ultimately on individual branch members.

Answering MRS. S. EDGECOMBE, MR. GRAINGER said that the Council would be prepared to consider any suggestion put to it that certain "half" subjects in sciences might be studied at "O" level. He told THE CHAIRMAN, who asked why practical training was required to be taken after the degree, that it was thought better for students to

have no break from their schooling. The pre-graduate apprentice certainly learned to get on with people but that could be learnt better at a later stage.

MISS B. M. BROOKE (chief pharmacist, St. Nicholas Hospital) accused Mr. Howard Evans of having drawn into the discussion "the red herring of two qualifications"—a retrograde step. How could a person decide at the outset which branch of pharmacy he would ultimately enter? The decision should be taken after the practical training.

MR. EVANS replied that as there were already two routes of qualification, his suggested inclusion of business training was merely an extension of a present practice. Most children, he believed, decided early what they wanted to be.

DR. F. HARTLEY (dean of the school of pharmacy, University of London) said that his interviews with students certainly suggested that they did not know at the outset which branch they wished to enter. Education and training must be distinguished from one another. They must be integrated, but pharmaceutical education must be lifelong and the aim must be to provide a basis on which to build (a) by further education and (b) by training, rather than to provide an encyclopaedic knowledge for the student at college. His impression was that pharmacists in general practice were in danger of belittling knowledge. The pharmacist, a privileged person, would fail to justify that privilege if he were educationally inferior. The mind must first be developed and the graduate then adapted by specialised training to his particular sector. As against the "pure" scientist, the pharmacist's special quality was his adaptability.

After Two "Revolutions"

MR. LEWIS PRIEST (a member of the headquarters staff of the Pharmaceutical Society) said the need was for a basic qualification that would enable the recipient to turn in any direction. Present-day pharmacists had lived through two revolutions: one in practice and the other in education. It would appear that pharmacists, though now better educated, were still being called upon to do more menial work. They ought now to be trained, therefore, to become the advisers to the doctors, and the course should, in his view, include more therapeutics and even pathology. The graduate must also be able to compete commercially, but commercial training could be looked upon as a "specialisation" for the general practitioner—to be taken after the pharmaceutical training. Education, as Dr. Hartley had said, was much deeper than training, and a good system would produce a citizen who had acquired the art of living, was able to distinguish bad from good, and appreciated the good.

DR. A. H. BECKETT (head of the school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Technology) had much sympathy with the point of view of Mr. Howard Evans, but did not agree with his suggested solution. In the past ten years or so, he said, pharmacy had played an increasing rôle in the pharmaceutical industry. The Society's educational programme might have succeeded in producing a good pharmacologist or chemist or analyst, but where was the training of a good pharmacist for general practice? What he was querying was not the standard but the content of the curriculum. The degree structure had produced "a fantastic change" in the regard in which pharmacy was held by the public. Serious thought would have to be given to the training of pharmacists for general practice. They might, for example, consider increasing the biochemical content of the course. Advice to the medical practitioner would become an increasing function. Somewhere in the degree course there must be some selection of the person for each field of pharmacy and the inclusion for him of some vocational content. Industrial requirements were not met by the basic pharmacy degree, but criticisms might in some way be met by partial specialisation for those intending to go into industry. After the degree, further course work could be arranged in selected subjects for a Master degree, and subsequently some would undertake research work for a Ph.D. degree.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Notice of Withdrawal

SIR,—At a meeting of this Branch held on January 22, the following resolution was passed:

"IF no settlement of our just claim has been reached by May 1, the members of this Branch will indicate their intention to withdraw from the National Health Service on October 1."

R. M. ONLEY, *Secretary*,
Nottingham N.P.U. Branch

From a Cut-price Wholesaler!

SIR,—As area representative for Cow & Gate, Ltd., I had occasion recently to call on a chemist in North London. To my astonishment the manager of the shop, which is a small multiple, refused direct terms and said he was quite happy to obtain his supplies of milk food from cut-price wholesalers. That's gratitude to a "chemist only" company!

P. K. A. ATKINSON,
Epsom

Sunshine and Sightseeing

SIR,—May I bring to the notice of pharmacists a unique convention due to take place in Jerusalem, August 25–29. This is a world gathering of pharmacists from all branches of the profession under the aegis of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Many eminent guests are attending, and I am sure that the pharmacists of Israel will be happy to extend a welcome to visitors from this country. Amongst the ceremonies that are part of the convention will be the laying of the foundation stone of the projected new school of pharmacy for the University. I can assure those interested that they will find good company, and plentiful sunshine and sightseeing. A letter to the Friends in London will bring any information required.

HAL ZAMET, F.P.S., *Chairman*,
237 Baker Street, London, N.W.1

A Statement of Policy

SIR,—As a company our future is closely linked with that of the pharmaceutical profession. For this reason we feel the time is opportune for a reaffirmation of our trading policy and an expression of our views on the proposed abolition of resale price maintenance. We are not convinced that its demise will lead only to a reduction in retail prices. There is no guarantee that prices will be lower, indeed in many instances the reverse will undoubtedly be true, with disproportionate mark-ups fixed according to very local circumstances and the public confused and hesitant in the absence of a known market value. For a sophisticated system fair to all parties in a modern society we are offered the substitute of a return to the primitive methods of haggle, barter and exchange. A retrograde step indeed! Kent products are an ancillary line to most chemists, but it is these very lines which compensate for the high overheads and small profits afforded by the dispensary. But it is this product type which will be affected most of all. Many toothbrush brands, for instance, might prove ideal vehicles as "loss leaders," causing yet another source of revenue to be lost to the profession. We should like to assure our retail friends that we have no intention of departing from our established policy. We shall continue to sell direct to the retail chemist only, thus controlling absolutely the supply of our products. This almost unique basis (in our trade) has provided a most satisfactory relationship in the past, and we shall do everything possible to ensure its survival. Whilst we recognise that our efforts in this direction are but small consolation at this stage, it is a gesture of our willingness to support any campaign for the retention of resale price maintenance and, with it, sanity in retailing.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.,
London, W.1

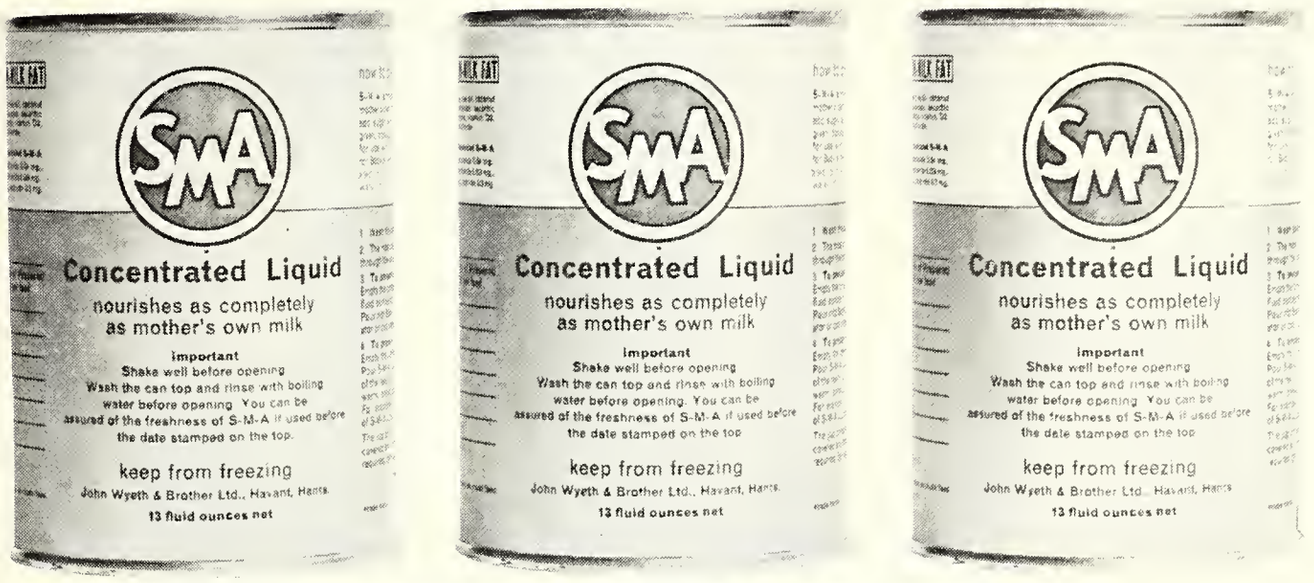
Well Before the Election

SIR,—Time is flying past, the General Election is approaching rapidly, and we have still not got our terms improved. Let our negotiators take full note that settlement must be obtained well before the election. We must have restoration, back-dated, of the amount cut from us at the last adjustment. Parity with the doctors now, i.e., a rate worked out to mean £3,700 per annum for a 36-hour week. We must have action now.

C. R. THEWLIS,
Middlesbrough

NOW

TO THE ESTABLISHED
BENEFITS OF
S·M·A POWDER
ADD



THE ADVANTAGES OF

NEW S·M·A LIQUID

The first fluid baby food designed especially to meet baby's needs. □ Easy to prepare - dilute with an equal quantity of warm, previously boiled water, stir and the feed is ready. □ A whole day's feeds can be prepared at once if required, saving time for busy mothers. □ Wastage and mess are avoided.

S-M-A* liquid is being actively detailed to midwives, health visitors and others interested in your area *now*, so you can expect it to be in demand. Every tin of S-M-A liquid bought on best terms brings you a profit of 7½d. – and this means 7½d. a day for each baby established on an S-M-A liquid routine. Display S-M-A liquid in your pharmacy for increased sales – increased profits.

How to order S-M-A liquid is available to direct account chemists under the co-operation discount scheme and should be ordered in multiples of 1 case (24 tins).

Alternatively supplies are available from your usual Wholesaler.

Presentation S-M-A powder – 1 lb. tins selling at 7/9. S-M-A liquid – 13 fl. oz. tins selling at 2/2.

John Wyeth & Brother Ltd., Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. **trade marks*

Wyeth

S-M-A L2

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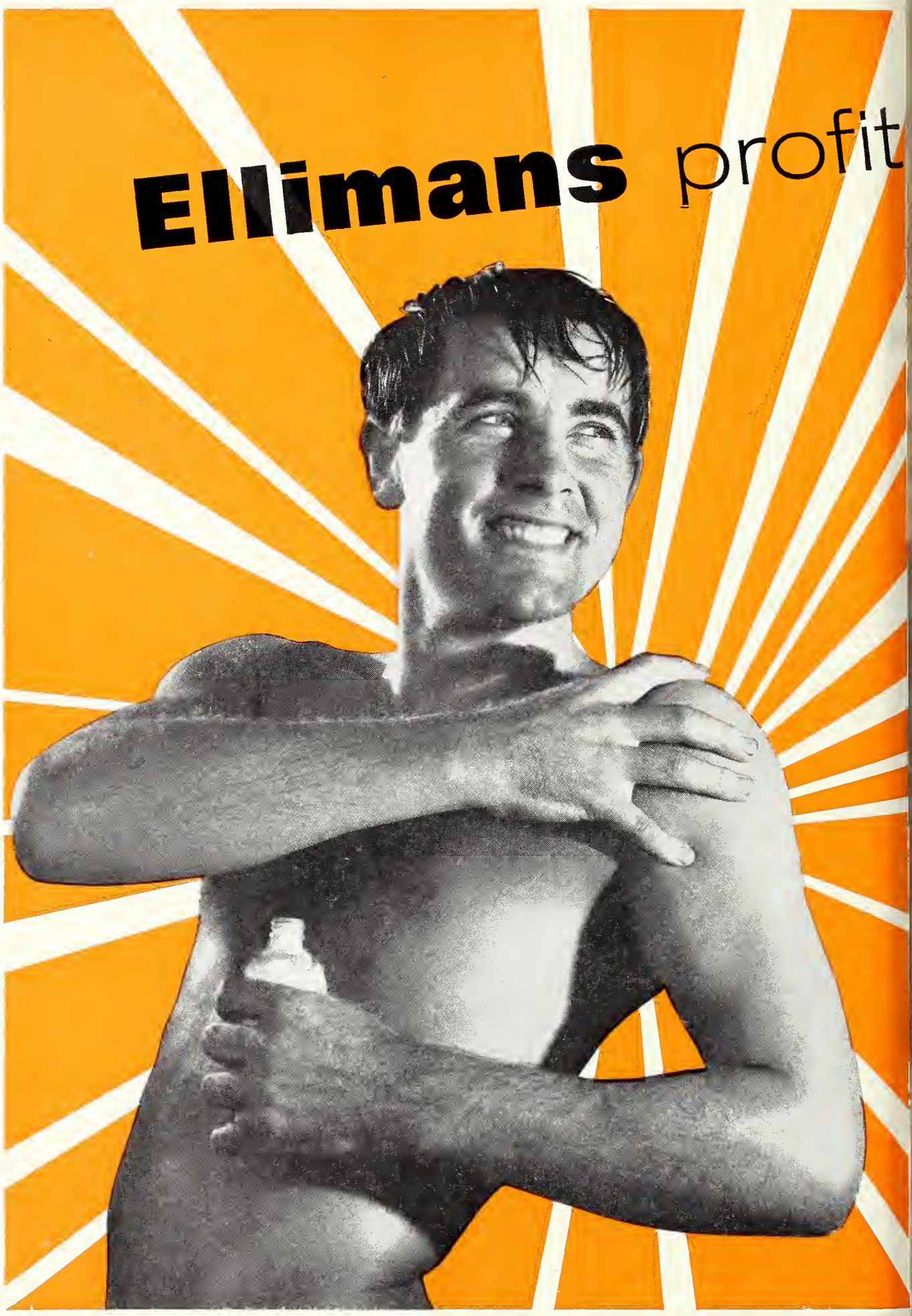
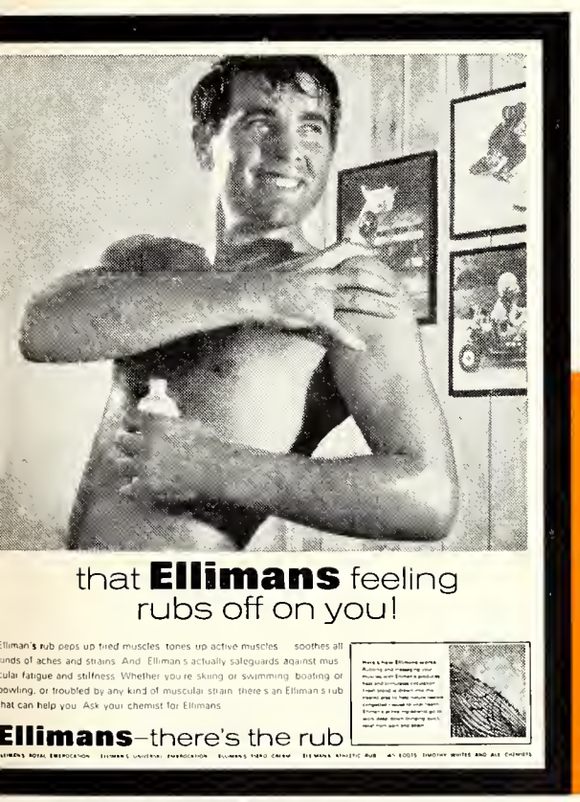

Ellimans profit

ubs off on you!

imans have planned a big bold
vertising campaign to attract even more customers.
tensive market surveys and months of
ork have gone into the planning of this campaign
nich we know will kick off
big *new* demand for Ellimans famous rubs



To get this off the ground...

BIG SPACE 13 x 5 ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE

SUNDAY EXPRESS

to give a total
of 55,915,000 advertising impacts
(think of the sales potential!)

spectacular
display material
to clinch customers at Point of Sale

strip transfers
to remind your customers
of the virtues of Ellimans rubs

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ELLIMANS ROYAL EMBROCATION · ELLIMAN ATHLETIC RUB
4 sure-fire sales winners, supported by a weighty advertising campaign

GO FOR **ELLIMANS**—YOUR CUSTOMERS WILL

Order now from your local wholesaler or from Horlicks Ltd., Slough

Ellimans–there's the rub

introducing ACE

the top quality comb with the fast selling future

Ace combs are real winners, made from hard polished rubber with a fine finish, they're America's best-sellers.

There's a wide range of combs and prices for your customers to choose from—an Ace suits everyone's needs.

Customers who know that good grooming begins with a first class comb, will ask for an Ace. National advertising will increase the demand—START STOCKING NOW.

Ace combs are real profit-makers too—FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF

your outlay	£6	1	6
your sales returns	9	2	1
YOUR PROFIT	£3	0	7

(Prices exclusive of P.T.)

FREE ACE comb counter dispenser

customers select—you sell

SPACE-SAVING · MONEY-MAKING · PILFER-PROOF

holds **6** dozen combs

stock up with Ace combs and push up your profits

FASSETT AND JOHNSON 86 CLERKENWELL ROAD E.C.1 Tel: CLErkenwell 2336

A 1391

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

They Call It Emancipation

As one way of reconciling the small trader to the abolition of resale price maintenance, the Government is proposing to allow him to keep open for longer hours each day and perhaps on Sundays. He should look carefully at that new-found freedom. It may enable him to hang on to his present financial return while working far more hours per week to achieve it. If he finds a normal day's work all he can manage he may employ somebody for some of those extra hours, but if he does so down goes the profitability and he is back where he started, or somewhere near it. Meanwhile the sales manager of the supermarket, working a normal day, arrives fresh at his place of business each day to think out new ways of piling on the competitive pressure.

For pharmacists the situation is complicated by other factors. On the one hand it is no service to the public that he should dispense medicines when fatigued. On the other the need of the community to have access to urgent medical requirements at any hour was acknowledged in the report on the General Practice of Pharmacy. On the best way of reconciling those two needs our views have not changed since the first "Associated Chemists" venture was started at Sheffield in 1952. It is for the pharmaceutical chemists in an area to co-operate in providing an after-hours service in premises of which they are jointly proprietors. That has, however, much more to do with health than with sales, and is a very different matter from organising retail distribution so that every independent chemist, like his self-employed retailer neighbours, must work excessive hours or risk being put out of business.

What Branches Want Discussed

THE forty-one motions submitted for discussion at the Branch Representatives' meeting on May 21 are diverse in their content, as befits a profession exhibiting many facets. A number of motions deal with that modern subject "communications" in that they refer to Council reports and Branch matters. It is a sector in which the Society's Council has not been too successful and much more purposeful endeavour is required by Council and membership before lasting achievements are likely. The demand for territorial elections is seen in motions from Lowestoft, Southampton, Rochdale and Thanet.

A topical but unusual subject for the meeting is brought in Reading and Southampton motions concerning the officers of the Society. Reading Branch wishes to ensure that the next secretary to the Society shall have had at least ten years' post-graduate practical experience in some branch of pharmacy. Southampton members consider that one secretary and one assistant secretary are sufficient for the efficient working of the Society. Both resolutions appear to stem from a feeling of disquiet about the hierarchy at No. 17, and it may be that the resolutions will gain some support because of vague feelings of discontent rather than because specific problems of the kind exist. Nevertheless the appointment of a new deputy secretary is one of extreme importance to the Society, and it is right that it should be one on which all members of the Society should be allowed to express an opinion.

In any such body as the Society there is a balance of power between the senior officials and the elected representatives. Although the Council is constitutionally in authority, the secretary often becomes, by his wise counsel, by his constant as against part-time concentration on current affairs, or merely by experience, the very fulcrum upon which the success or failure of the Society in practice turns. The present Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, we believe, remitted to a small subcommittee the problem of sifting applicants for the secretarial post it recently advertised. It must ensure—and satisfy the Society's membership—that it approaches its task of personnel selection with courage and independence. No criticism of patronage or bias must be capable of being levelled against it. Upon that subcommittee, therefore, may be said to lie the onus of ensuring, by its wise choice, the stability of the Society during the coming anxious years.

A resolution from Leeds suggesting that the treasurer of the Society should be given an opportunity to "put his case to the membership" is a step in the right direction of better Council-to-member relations. If such a resolution could have been operative during the past few years the Society's finances might now be in a less parlous state. Had the treasurer been granted time to speak at the 1963 special general meeting, it is even likely that the decision taken at that meeting might have been different. The Council's cowardly shelving of the whole issue for twelve months hardly reflects the importance they must have attached to the subject when they first put forward the proposal for a higher retention fee.

West Hertfordshire Branch has put forward a motion concerning sample or gift coupon schemes. While we are broadly in sympathy with the motives that prompted the motion, we would criticise the inclusion of the words "and shall be answerable to the Council of the Society for his actions." Surely the Statutory Committee, not the Council, should be the judge of dereliction from professional standards. The Council is an executive and administrative body and should not sit in judgment upon its members, nor attempt to do so. The motion deals with problems that have now become tangled with Resale Price Maintenance, and it would perhaps not yet be appropriate to put forward such a paragraph for possible inclusion in the Statement Upon Matters of Professional Conduct. The motion in the name of Birmingham and Leeds Branches, seeking methods whereby the public might be informed on the correct handling and storage of poisons and medicines, is basically one of professional public relations. In that sector a well planned campaign might well be initiated by the Council, with the co-operation of the Minister of Health and

possibly the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. It is clearly a field of public service in which the Pharmaceutical Society can appropriately take the initiative.

Another motion with which we have much sympathy is that suggested by Rochdale Branch requesting publication of the recording of Council members' votes but the resolution if carried is not guaranteed to achieve its intention, bearing in mind the Council's procedures of dealing with many subjects "in Committee." [What is put forward in public session is usually an agreed policy for merely formal ratification.]

Three motions raise the question of dispensing-fee scales. It certainly would have seemed time the Council announced its findings on that subject, in the light of the proposed Government action on R.P.M. Any outcome of the Council's deliberations on the subject may now have to be reviewed in the light of the terms of the Bill. Not all the issues have here been commented upon. All are worthy of serious review by members.

Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals

As if to make a last minute bid to narrow the gap between the 1963 and 1962 values of United Kingdom medicinal and pharmaceutical exports, shipments during December 1963 rose to an all-time record for any one month to just over £5 millions and brought the total for the year to £53·9 millions. However, that rise was not sufficient to make up the deficit accumulated during most of the previous eleven months of the year and thus for the first time for many years a fall of £2 millions is recorded on the year, representing a 2-per-cent. fall against rises of 3 per cent. for 1962 and 10 per cent. for 1961. Imported goods in the same class rose by £1 million in 1963 compared with 1962.

A glance back at the 1962 figures when they were first published shows that the total value of exports of medicines, etc., was £50·17 millions (*C. & D.*, February 2, 1963, p. 120). The different figure now issued (£56·06 millions) includes pharmaceutical dressings on the one hand and excludes a number of pharmaceutical chemicals (like aspirin) on the other. Thus a true comparison between the two years cannot be made without access to more figures than are normally published, and sometimes not even then, as the accompanying tables show. The changes made in the format of the official statistics from the beginning of 1963 were made by the Board of Trade to bring them into line with revised international standards of classification so that comparisons with other countries can be made. In their present form they are less satisfactory to the pharmaceutical industry than before and it would seem that, without detracting from the worth-while objective of being able to compare like with like when studying other countries' exports, etc., a further number of changes are still patently needed. It is to be hoped that improvements will be brought about so soon as possible although we understand only minor alterations will be made in the 1964 accounts.

Shipments of medicinal and pharmaceutical products to Australia fell by £2 millions in 1963, nevertheless the value at £3·35 millions was still the highest single total. Close behind was Nigeria with purchases valued at £3·28 millions, while the Irish Republic was the third best market with £2·74 millions. Exports during the year to the Common Market countries were valued at £5·87 millions and to five countries in the European Free Trade Association at £4·7 millions. The most surprising feature of the sales to the Common Market countries, which were up by 38 per cent. on 1962, was a 50-per-cent. increase in the value of exports to France, which displaced West Germany as the best market of the six for British exports. E.F.T.A. countries' purchases were up by 16 per cent. Exports to India at £582,000 were just about half the 1963 value, reflecting that country's continuing balance of payments problems.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—EXPORTS	December 1963 £	Year 1963 £	Year 1962 £
Sera and vaccines	176,053	1,618,589	—
Vitamins	81,410	953,673	1,486,683
Antibiotics			
Penicillin injections	89,630	1,051,748	923,428
tablets, ointments, etc.	111,793	1,055,011	971,334
other	294,877	3,877,073	—
Alkaloids	35,178	298,895	—
Aspirin (tablets, etc.)	98,190	908,828	726,409
Antihistamines	68,495	648,183	—
Antipaludics	49,151	752,909	—
Barbiturates	26,117	300,284	307,101
Hormones	197,203	1,603,856	—
Glycosides	9,019	81,553	—
Ointments, liniments*	158,100	1,579,590	1,472,857
Organo therapeutic glands, etc.*	17,276	139,431	—
Sulphonamides	66,014	837,777	921,851
Proprietary medicines*	1,327,187	14,793,162	13,736,998
Unclassified medicines*	809,225	8,575,318	—
PHARMACEUTICALS IN BULK—EXPORTS			
Vitamins	176,110	1,517,628	1,661,099
Penicillin	91,000	1,758,749	1,423,746
Antibiotics other than penicillin	196,394	1,951,116	—
Alkaloids	146,889	1,328,658	—
Hormones	151,411	1,330,208	—
Glycosides	6,566	99,901	—
Organo therapeutic glands	22,704	285,464	—
Aspirin	46,213	534,913	484,956
Barbiturates	16,732	236,087	237,392
Sulphonamides	108,593	1,238,910	1,125,680
Glycerin	61,016	436,836	448,976
Citric acid	115,640	993,414	822,399
IMPORTS			
Vitamins	31,203	535,805	405,240
Antibiotics	106,942	1,763,109	809,238
Alkaloids	127,999	819,116	816,784
Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	10,323	307,800	—
Proprietary and veterinary medicines	135,694	2,046,041	2,974,191
All other pharmaceuticals	48,032	834,926	—
Ipecacuanha root	60,658	444,050	404,556
Menthol	14,870	424,739	377,118
Iodine	4,300	384,330	566,605
Opium, crude	144,737	776,234	1,010,816

*Not elsewhere specified. Source: Trade and Navigation Accounts, H.M. Stationery Office.

"OPEN SHOP"

AN UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST IN GENERAL PRACTICE

E. C. TENNER

IN one way or another 1964 is going to be a memorable year for pharmacists. Perhaps during March or April our remuneration for dispensing the nation's medicine will be decided on (but on 1963 standards). By that time, the terms of the Government Bill for the abolition of retail price maintenance will have been published. If the Bill contains no protection from price cutting for the classes of goods traditionally sold by chemists then the chemists' Health Service settlement will be immediately out of date, unfair and insufficient, and it will be necessary without loss of time to lodge a new claim on the Ministry of Health so that our National Health dispensaries may remain open without bankrupting us. It is the professed object of the proposed Bill to reduce the cost of living in Britain by reducing the retailers' living profits and hence living standards of workers in retail shops. It is tacitly accepted that some of those retailers and workers will lose their livelihoods in the process. It is tacitly accepted that the public good will be enhanced by the removal of the small retailers who will be eliminated by the giant competitors. It is tacitly assumed that as the monopolist shops take over retail distribution and eat up their competitors, surviving monopolists will maintain their retail prices at "loss leader" levels. But all the arguments *con* and *pro* R.P.M. have been well stated and restated and placed emphatically before Members of Parliament if not the general public. The special harm that would be done to the National Health Service by the elimination by price cutting of so called inefficient chemists, who have gained public acclamation from Ministers of Health for their efficient national dispensing, will be acknowledged by National Health patients: the general public; and the strongest possible case can be made out, if necessary, for price maintenance over the full range of pharmaceutical trade.

So why has the Government chosen this pre-election period to throw this spanner into the finely balanced works of the nation's shopkeeping? Two of the reasons the Prime Minister has given for the immediate abolition of retail price maintenance are (i) to lower retail prices and (ii) to modernise life in Britain. It has been shown that retail price cutting does not finally result in lower prices, and who would start to modernise Britain by bringing back the chaotic *ante* R.P.M. conditions of the 'nineties? So one may be forgiven for looking further for the reason, and coming to the conclusion that the Prime Minister will sacrifice R.P.M. in an unworthy gamble to gain the vote of uninformed housewives at the cost of the relatively few votes and livelihoods of the shopkeepers, coupled with an ignorant or callous disregard of long-term retail price levels.

Known to Government

The Government knows well, or has at any rate been shown by our negotiators, that it is not practical to make any efficient or sufficient cut in the N.H.S. drug bill by chipping away only at the chemist contractors' living profit margin. That the Government is aware of that fact is proved by its attacks on the manufacturers' prices for National Health proprietaries and drugs. Those attacks have resulted in dramatic price reductions in the prices charged to the Health Service. If the Government were genuinely wishing to lower retail prices generally, that method, tried out on drug proprietary manufacturers, could be applied generally to all manufacturers by forcing them to justify the price they charge to the wholesalers and retailers. Having thus controlled all manufacturers' costing and prices it would be necessary for the Government also to control the wholesalers' and retailers' margins and *fix* fair retail prices. Government actuaries already control the chemist contractors' dispensing margins, and indirectly through them their non-dispensing margins. A Bill designed on such lines as I have suggested could effectually control the cost of living in modern Britain and could, on the principle of the public good, be supported by all parties. The present Government suggestions are ineffectual, and will only chip at the ever-expanding surface of the monolithic problem of rising prices. I do not think it is enough for us to demonstrate that the proposed policies are ineffectual or, in our own defence, to expose their inherent dangers. Pharmacy should seize the opportunity of pointing to the way that could effectually and desirably tie the cost of living to actual production costs without unfairness to any. Not enough can be said of the suffering that could be unfairly heaped on small shopkeepers, and the even greater hardships that would fall on the comparatively hard-worked and perhaps underpaid shop assistants. Nevertheless, recognition of those aspects of the abolition of R.P.M. is the reason that both Conservative and Labour Parties are horizontally divided on the issue. If inefficient shopkeepers ought to be eliminated in the national interest, what ought to happen to inefficient manufacturers who at present may preserve themselves by the unduly high prices at which they may sell their goods to distributors?

To Gain Public Approval

Although I am a pharmacist in retail practice who remembers, understands and fears the dangers price cutting can do to my useful service to the public and my very livelihood, I have tried to look objectively at the problem of rising retail prices. Everyone recognises the problem and we shall gain public approval if we point out what I have shown: (i) that the suggested abolition of R.P.M. will not make any practical or useful reduction in retail prices; (ii) that it is an ineffectual and tendentious gamble for votes that will operate against the national good; and (iii) that unless the retail pharmaceutical trade is protected from it, the National Health Service will suffer particularly. Having said all that, we should point out the practical and proven means I have described by which a fixed retail price could be tied to actual production costs. Those means would create a manufacturing revolution in the public interest and could only be achieved by a careful deliberation and political determination of unusual magnitude.

ECHOES OF THE PAST

TO CURE CHILBLAINS

From "Primitive Physick" by John Wesley, London, 1772.

Apply *Salt* and *Onions* pounded together:

Or a *Poultis* of *roasted Onions* hot. Keep it on two or three Days, if not cured sooner:

Or, hot *Turnip-parings* roasted, changing them twice or thrice a Day.

Wash them (if broke) with Tincture of *Myrrh* in a little Water. (See Extract from *Tissot.*)

SAFE SUPPLY OF MEDICINES

A survey and an enunciation of principles

E. W. SKYRME, Ph.D., B.Pharm., F.P.S.

WHAT progress has been made towards a coherent and effective control of the distribution of medicines and drugs?

In 1914 a Select Committee on Patent Medicines wrote that:

> For all practical purposes British law is powerless to prevent any person from procuring any drugs or making any mixture, whether potent or without any therapeutical activity whatever (so long as it does not contain a scheduled poison), advertising it in any decent terms as a cure for any disease or ailment recommending it by bogus testimonials and the invented opinions and fascimile signatures of fictitious physicians, and selling it under any name he chooses—on the payment of a small stamp duty—for any prices he can persuade a credulous public to pay.

At that time it had been expected that the effect of the National Health Insurance Acts would be largely to reduce the sale of "patent" medicines. In fact, the opposite proved to be the case. In 1920 a Proprietary Medicines Bill was introduced that sought to remedy dangers to public health and to prevent flagrant frauds. The Bill only reached the Report stage in the House of Lords. It would, if enacted, have established a register of proprietary medicines and appliances and of their manufacturers or importers, and to prohibit the sale of any unregistered proprietary medicine or appliance.

Some enactments did reach the Statute Book. The 1917 Venereal Disease Act and, twenty-two years later the Cancer Act, broadly eliminated advertisements of remedies and treatments for those diseases. The Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, controlled the manufacture, importation and labelling of substances whose purity or potency cannot adequately be tested by chemical means. The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, enabled the original Poisons Schedule to be extended in 1935 into a comprehensive and readily amenable poisons list. It also set up a Poisons Board to help the Home Secretary keep the list up to date. The Act required medicines to be labelled with details of any poisons they contained, and restricted the retail sale of such products to authorised sellers of poison (though allowing some substances to be supplied by listed sellers).

Medicine stamp duty, requiring special stamps, purchased from the Post Office, to be affixed to the medicine so as to be destroyed when the container was opened, persisted until 1941. Pharmacists in retail practice had had, until its repeal, the privilege of selling "known, admitted or approved remedies" free from duty provided the remedies concerned were labelled properly disclosed their composition and disclaimed proprietary rights in their manufacture. For 5s. a year anyone could purchase a patent-medicine licence entitling him to sell any stamped patent medicines of undisclosed formula that were not statutory poisons.

In 1937 the chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference said "Our present system . . . encourages the exploitation of the public by the distribution of "cure-alls" without the slightest guarantee of any knowledge on the part of the vendor of their properties."

A Pharmacologist's Contention

In 1938 Professor A. J. Clark (professor of pharmacology and materia medica, University of Edinburgh) wrote a monograph on the harm done by proprietary medicines in producing addiction, accidental poisoning, dangers associated with self-medication, misinformation of the public, and financial loss, declaring that "the health interests involved in the sale of medicines are vastly more important than the million pounds which the Government obtains from the taxation of proprietary medicines."

In 1938 also Lord Horder, in proposing in the House of Lords some check on the advertising of proprietary medicines, had the support of newspapers and advertising interests. One thing he remarked upon was that, no sooner was a malady talked about in the Press, and no sooner was a new drug described as a remedy, than a whole crop of proprietary medicines were put upon the market. The result was extensive self medication.

Materially Changed Conditions

When it came, in 1941, the Pharmacy and Medicines Act did nothing to alter materially the conditions that had grown up over more than a hundred years in respect of the control of sale and distribution of medicines. The country was then at war, and purchase tax had been introduced. Stamp duty on "patent" medicines had become increasingly ludicrous, and as it was an accepted principle that a tax should not be levied on a tax, the Chancellor undertook "to see whether the parties could be got together to hammer out some reasonable solution of the position." The parties got together and presented a basis of agreement. They would raise no objection to the repeal of the Medicines Stamp Acts if at the same time there was inserted in the Finance Act repealing the duties a provision giving the pharmacist equivalent privileges to those he then enjoyed. The Act placed restrictions on the retailing of medicines recommended to the public in terms calculated to lead to their use for the treatment of human ailments or conditions. It limited to doctors, dentists and pharmacists (authorised sellers of poisons) the right to supply such products, with an exception for persons who had served a "regular apprenticeship" to an authorised seller of poisons and who, at the date the Act was passed, were carrying on, on their own account, a business that comprised the retail sale of drugs—a class that would in time become extinct. Many proprietary medicines were specifically exempted from that restriction. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was given, and retains, the duty of enforcing Sections 8 and 9 of the Act (prohibition of advertisements relating to certain diseases and abortion) and Section 11 (disclosure of composition of medicines). The Statute, designed to reproduce so far as possible the *status quo*, did make the advance of requiring full disclosure on labels of the active ingredients of any "recommended" medicine. It lacks, however, any form of control over the introduction of new remedies or standards of production.

The list of diseases and conditions for which advertisements were prohibited in the 1941 Act now needs revision, but a voluntary British Code of Advertising Standards is adhered to by the main national organisations of advertisers in periodicals, posters, films and television and by the trade association of the main manufacturers of popular proprietary medicines.

The Food and Drugs Act, enforced by local authorities, which provides for the sampling and testing of drugs offered for sale, has a usefulness that is not measured entirely by the number of prosecutions brought under it. The Act prevents adulteration, etc., and prohibits labels and advertisements that falsely or misleadingly describe the drug, its nature, substance or quality. Medicines and appliances dispensed by contractors (chemists and appliance suppliers) under the National Health Service are subject to analysis and testing by local Health Executive Councils. The tests formerly but rarely included tests of proprietary preparations, though such products are tending to come more under examination. The National Health Service, which made the National Health Service the world's

largest purchaser of proprietary medicines, made essential a classification (the Cohen classification) of them for the guidance of prescribers.

The continually increasing cost and volume of the proprietary medicines purchased by the State for the Health Service has added an overpowering economic argument for the control of medicines to all those ethical arguments that have been discussed *ad nauseum* this past century with so little result. Such control must be solely in the public interest and never for the benefit of a particular class. That principle was, in fact, the basis of the Arsenic Act, 1851, which, however, failed in its attempt to secure public safety by imposing certain regulations. A series of poisoning cases ten years later persuaded Parliament that the real protection of the public could only be secured by keeping in the hands of a pharmacist, or under his personal supervision, the distribution of poisonous substances. The result was the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Application of the principle was greatly widened by the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, which went even further by providing that certain specified poisonous medicaments, whose use was attended by special dangers, could only be supplied, through a pharmacist, on a prescription of a medical practitioner, and by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, which rigidly controlled the distribution of narcotics, The Therapeutic Substances Act already referred to provided for control of the manufacture for sale and the importation of highly potent therapeutic substances. The policy of enforcing public control of both the manufacture and distribution of medicaments in the public interest is thus embodied in legislation. What is now required is the wise extension of that established and vindicated policy of control. In that way the State can protect itself and its people from exploitation with useless or toxic medicines while encouraging existing and new therapeutically valuable ones.

Until now, control of drugs has been specific and not general, and largely indirect rather than direct. Had the principle of over-riding public interest been recognised at the start, drugs and medicines would have been treated as calling for public accountability for their preparation and distribution. Control would be general, with specific exceptions if justified, instead of as now, allowing any interested party to prepare and distribute drugs and medicines subject to certain exceptions.

New Preparations

It will be seen that the same principle may be applied to new products coming upon the market. Their volume and variety, and the promotion policies of their makers, have imposed undue strain on the existing methods of control—a mixture of statutory and voluntary—that have left too much to be desired. Effective control of the whole field has to become comprehensive and statutory. It must lay down and enforce standards covering all aspects of marketing: on the introduction of new drugs, the evaluation of medicines, their formulation, manufacture and packing, presentation, labelling and advertising. It must also systematise and control the actual distribution of the medicines to the public.

Can anyone now deny the need, both economic and ethical, for the classification and control of both proprietary and " standard " medicines in the public interest ? The same arguments apply with equal or greater force, to the need for a national register of proprietaries, based on some development of the Cohen categories of proprietary medicines, access to which should be refused to proprietaries not complying with the standards set by the registering authority. Only registered proprietaries should be allowed to be sold or distributed to the public, whether on prescription or by direct sale resulting from advertisements. The distribution restrictions already applying to poisons, to certain therapeutic substances and to National Health Service dispensed medicines could be extended to cover registered proprietary medicines to the extent shown to be desirable. Nothing in the nature of a trading monopoly that could be operated against the public interest could arise from such a comprehensive control, and the public would have ample facilities for obtaining, by appropriate means, all necessary medicaments that were on the register. To set up such a register in the United Kingdom, and to maintain and revise it would be a considerable but not necessarily a costly undertaking. It would, of course, need a fully representative controlling committee of the highest possible authority. Realistic registration and retention fees could cover the cost of its installation and running.

Onward from Galen

SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

★ SUCCESSFUL SYMPOSIUM ★

DOUBTS expressed beforehand by members of the South-east and South-west Metropolitan Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society as to whether the subject chosen for their joint symposium on January 14 (see p. 107) would attract a worth-while audience were dispelled by both the numbers and the quality of those who risked fog to attend—among them principals and professors from schools of pharmacy, members of the Pharmaceutical Society's headquarters staffs, and pharmacists from all sectors of practice and from quite a few branches—some quite distant. A successful innovation was to have a non-pharmacist chairman who, while professing ignorance of the subject, added to a considerable charm and grace an eminence in her own field of general education, plus a ready grasp of the issues as they were outlined by the four openers and by later contributors. Programme planners please note.

★ PHARMACISTS DISTINGUISHED IN CHEMISTRY ★

A CENTURY ago on January 27 died Heinrich Rose, second son of Valentine Rose the elder, whose name is perpetuated in the low-melting alloy Rose's metal. Heinrich studied pharmacy at Danzig and chemistry first in Berlin and later under Berzelius in Stockholm, Sweden. He carried out important researches on differentiating niobium and tantalum or their oxides, and other studies on compounds of sulphur and chlorine, chlorsulphonic acid and phosphine. At Berlin, where he became professor of chemistry, he was " fathered " by Martin Klaproth, Germany's most brilliant analyst of the period. Yet it was Rose who wrote a classic " Handbook of Analytical Chemistry." One of Rose's pupils at Berlin, Charles Frederick Chandler, rose from being janitor or laboratory cleaner to become professor of chemistry and president of the New York College of Pharmacy (now part of Columbia University). Chandler studied chemistry at home and in odd popular lectures given at Harvard College, for a period under Wöhler at Göttingen (where he became Wöhler's research assistant for a time) and partly under Rose and his brother, the mineralogist Gustav. Chandler was one of the first to experiment on oil from Scottish shale at a period when such oil was regarded as of no value in commerce. He returned to America but found that there was no job there for a chemist with a doctorate degree from Göttingen: a college committee decided they only needed a janitor and it was that post that Chandler then took up, acting without pay as assistant to Professor Joy while cleaning the laboratories before and after daily use and being janitor or general factotum. He came to be belatedly appreciated, first as assistant professor and then with a full professorship. Just 100 years ago there was founded the famous Columbia School of Mines by Professors Joy and Chandler.

SOMETHING WENT WRONG: I cut out potatoes and ate bananas, chewed crispbread, nibbled brewer's yeast, and for elevenses I mixed Limmits, Complan, Dramal, Quota and Metercal in a liquidiser and poured five tablespoonfuls on to a plate of raw, shredded Savoy cabbage. I put on 6½ lb. and had to go back to my previous diet of breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner—Clement Freud in *Daily Herald*.

NEW BOOKS

British National Formulary, 1963, alternative edition

Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1 (jointly with the *British Medical Association*). 6½ x 4 in. Pp. 335. 10s. 6d. (postage ninepence). Interleaved 15s. 9d. (postage 1s.).

PRIMARILY intended for the prescriber, the alternative edition of the B.N.F. follows closely the format of its predecessor and most changes are of a minor nature, comprising new section titles and a regrouping within the pharmacological classification. One new section is on immunological preparations. Only major innovation is the inclusion of notes for prescribers before each group in the pædiatric section, where they will be found more useful than were the back references to the main text previously given. The edition comprises rearranged material from the standard edition, a review of which was given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, October 26, 1963, p. 446.

Tablet Making

ARTHUR LITTLE and K. A. MITCHELL. *Northern Publishing Co., Ltd.,* 37 Victoria Street, Liverpool, 1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 155. 25s.

THIS useful handbook has been enlarged and much improved since the publication of the first edition in 1949. Three new chapters have been added dealing briefly with high-speed tablet machines, dry coating and layer tablets. Tables of data relating to punches, sieves and coating pans have been appended. It should be noted that the machines and equipment described are in nearly every case those made by the company with which the authors are associated. No bibliography has been provided but the reader is referred in a foreword to the excellent one compiled by A. J. Evans and David Trani, published by the Pharmaceutical Press in 1963. Many of the chapters have been expanded and the information generally has been brought up to date, but this reviewer regrets that the opportunity was not taken of eliminating the examples of slipshod writing and ungrammatical construction which formed so irritating a feature of the first edition. It is a pity that tablets of aspirin and Dover's powder should have been retained as the model of small-scale tableting by the moist granulation process, with only an indirect reference to the instability of the aspirin under such conditions. The writer misses in that chapter any reference to the many kinds of laboratory apparatus which are available for small-scale mechanical powder-mixing, granulating and sieving. The statement on p. 83 that on redrying granules "Liquid paraffin . . . will be driven off" is, to say the least, inaccurate. In the first edition the mechanical aspects of tablet making are much better treated than the pharmaceutical: in the new edition the balance has been improved but much could still be done to increase the scientific and pharmaceutical content of the book. Interest in tableting continues to increase; perhaps, another edition may soon be required. —*D.S.*

History of the School of Pharmacy

T. E. WALLIS, D.SC., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., M.I.BIOL., F.L.S. *Pharmaceutical Press,* 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. XV + 165. 30s.

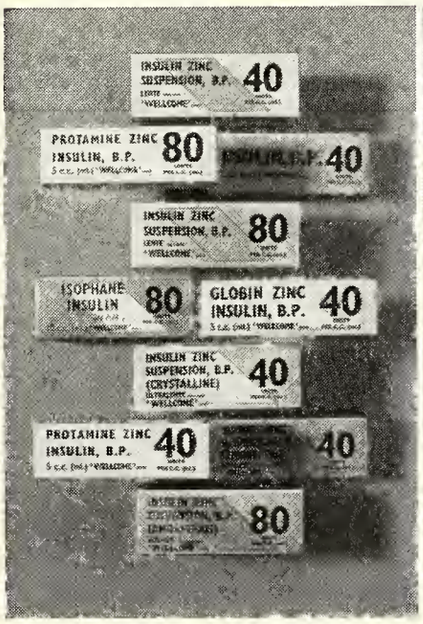
TANTALISINGLY both more and less than the story of a single educational establishment, Dr. Wallis's new book certainly conveys the special if not unique character of "the Square." A history of Eton or the Leeds grammar school might be expected to appeal to past and present students of those institutions, but perhaps to few others. Created by the Pharmaceutical Society at the very commencement of its life, "the Square" can claim to be, as Sir Hugh Linstead remarks in a characteristically fluent and graceful preface, "the prototype of the many flourishing pharmaceutical departments that exist today." As such it should become prescribed reading for pharmaceutical students in Britain—essential for the understanding of how one important aspect of the profession evolved. Dr. Wallis—than whom nobody could have more first-hand knowledge of his subject, or have instilled into it so much obvious devotion and affection—demonstrates admirably that the School "has always provided for its students a true university atmosphere." He gives excellent pen pictures of its many illustrious professors and lecturers (too many, alas, birds of passage to higher flights of erudition in other disciplines). He catalogues every change of structure and equipment, and catches excellently the close intimacy of the school, during more than a century, with the administration of the Pharmaceutical Society, determining, no doubt, the consistently practical flavour of the tuition it provided right into recent times. Everything seems brought properly into the picture except students, who hardly appear on the scene unless to be mentioned as themselves becoming demonstrators, teachers or lecturers (at "the Square" or elsewhere). The numerous illustrations of laboratories, apparatus, mementoes — all excellent and many of them from the author's own photographs—are unpeopled of students. Apart from a snapshot of botany ramblers, the only group from the pre-Brunswick Square period is a formal one of the whole school in 1906. Of any impact the students made on life at "the Square," any promise they showed of later brilliance, or commercial success, or outstanding service to the profession, there is hardly a hint. When so many of his ex-students remember Dr. Wallis as a warm-hearted guide, philosopher and friend, the only explanation must surely be that he is saving something for a companion volume later. One hopes so. Whether to read for immediate delight or to dip into for information the "History" deserves and no doubt will command a numerous readership.

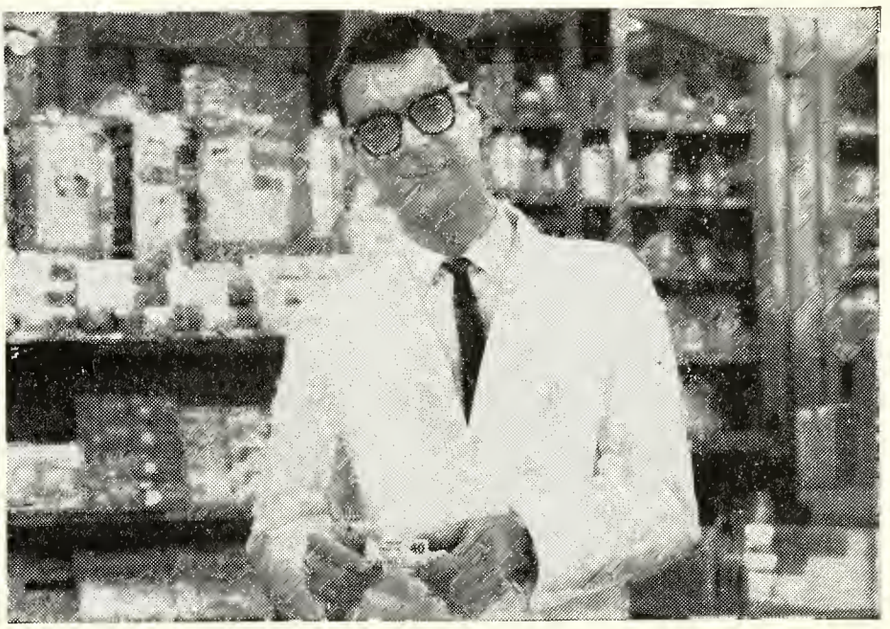
Encounter With Henry Dunant

B. GAGNEBIN and M. GAZAY GEORG, Geneva, Switzerland. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 130. 45s.

IN this centenary year of the International Red Cross it is appropriate to pay tribute to its founder, Henry Dunant, who received little recognition until late in his lifetime. "Encounter with Henry Dunant" is a compilation of extracts from his works and texts, documents and photographs about the origins and progress of the International Red Cross. The book is handsomely produced, the illustrations excellent. Many original documents are faithfully reproduced. Several are in Dunant's own handwriting. The book is introduced with reproductions of handwritten prefaces by Professor Léopold Boissier (chairman of the International Committee of the Red Cross), John A. MacAulay (president of the Council of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies), and Ambassador André François-Poncet (chairman of the Permanent Commission of the International Red Cross). The text begins with a brief account of Dunant's experience of the horrors of war at the Battle of Solferino (1859) at which he made heroic efforts to help the wounded, and from which he derived the inspiration to write the book "*Un Souvenir de Solférino.*" In it he advocated recognition of the neutrality of the wounded and those helping them, and the formation of an international body for the care of the wounded and sick. Brief extracts from the book are quoted and there are illustrations and maps of the battle and battlefield. Dunant printed the book at his own expense and sent it to all the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe, following it up with personal letters and even visits. It was due to his strenuous efforts that an International Committee for the Relief of the Wounded was set up in Geneva in 1863. It was followed by an international conference in October of that year, from which date the International Red Cross may be said to date. At the conference the use of the symbol of a red cross on a white ground was first suggested. It was officially adopted at the Geneva meeting of 1863, though not until about 1885 did the name "Red Cross" come into general use as a title for the organisation. Dunant devoted so much of his time to the establishment of the Red Cross that he neglected his business affairs and became bankrupt. Unfortunately that led to his resignation in August 1857, and from then on the work of the Red Cross developed without its founder after belated recognition. Dunant died in 1910 at the age of eighty-two. The book concludes with a lavishly illustrated account of the development and activities of the International Red Cross that forms his true memorial.—*T.D.W.*

SERVING THE DIABETIC





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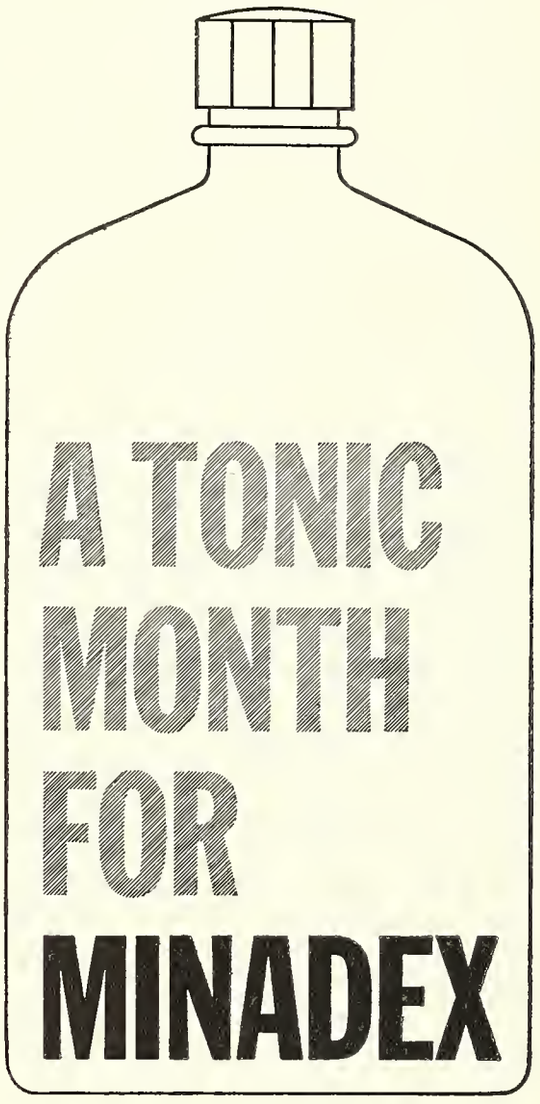

This is the month when children and young people are recovering from their annual crop of colds and 'flu. So this is the month to order, stock and display Minadex.

It is the tonic that many doctors prescribe, and nurses and pharmacists have recommended for over 20 years.

Minadex is an utterly reliable combination of vitamins A and D, iron, glycerophosphates and copper. Children will appreciate its appetising orange flavour and will benefit from their course of Minadex . . . even its price is a tonic!

In 6 and 12 fl. oz. bottles.
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Order Minadex in these extra-profit parcels:-
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GLAXO LABORATORIES LIMITED

Modernising Within a Budget

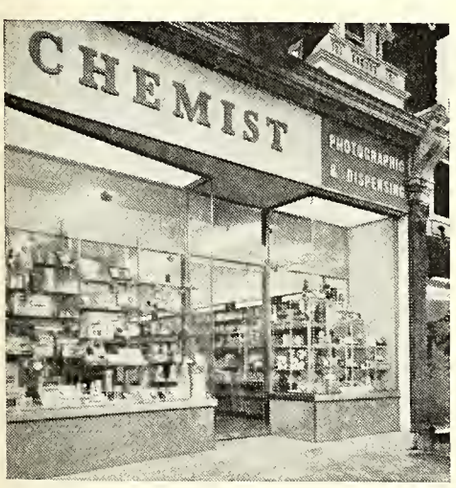
TRANSFORMATION OF A PHARMACY AT TOLWORTH

"HOW much did it cost?" is often the chemist's response when shown details and photographs of a recent shopfitting job. That it is possible to modernise within a budget is proved in work recently completed for T. W. Barnacle, 283 Ewell Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey. Mr. Barnacle asked Goodwin Storefitters, Ltd., Southend, to modernise his premises. The scheme decided upon entailed structural alteration to enlarge the interior sales area, and the shopfront had to be stripped out and renewed.

A simple facia now surmounts the plain glazing of the display windows, which allow an uninterrupted view into the shop interior. Counterpoint equipment is used for internal display, enabling pre-selection by customers of standard goods, the more expensive items being displayed in glass-topped serving counters. Pastel colours are used throughout, and the effect created is light, airy and efficient. Although the site is not one at which there is much "passing trade" Mr. Barnacle is well pleased with the result of modernisation. "It has brought me new customers and created a passing trade which I did not know existed."

Interior showing counterpoint display counters keeping special types of merchandise within control without hindering the general concept of pre-selection.

Interior viewed towards the street. Window enclosures have polished plate-glass sliding doors on a selector-type track.



The new shopfront. The pilasters of the previous front were retained.

The challenge of a small shop lies in accommodating the extensive variety of goods which a successful retailer must stock within a limited area and in the limited money available. Mr. Barnacle's new shop lacks nothing which it should have. It is well laid out to display the fullest range of merchandise, customers have ample room to move around and inspect, and no space is wasted. The shop is an effective working unit, pleasing and inviting to look at, but there is no extravagance. It is a model of modernisation on a fixed budget. The new fascia is a 4 ft. high formica veneered panel framed in a satin stainless steel surround and with Perspex lettering in contrasting colours. The stall risers are of black Formica veneered panels.

Technical Details

Glazing on the two display windows is ¼-in. polished plate glass bedded in mastic, secured with hardwood glazing beads. The window ends are of decorated peg board and the window beds are constructed of blockboard left free so that the covering may be changed in accordance with display needs. The plate-glass sliding doors of the window enclosures separate the display window from the shop without hindering the view into the shop from the street. Lighting is by plastic "egg" boxes inserted into the window soffit.

In the five months since the improvement was carried out Mr. Barnacle's cash turnover has increased 17 per cent., his prescription business 15 per cent.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Processing Equipment Agency. — Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., 335 Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, have become exclusive distributors in the United Kingdom for processing of equipment manufactured by W. Hostert & Sons, Dusseldorf, Germany.

Appointed Agents.—Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, have been appointed agents for the films and photographic equipment of Agfa, Ltd. The more popular items of the company are now available from all companies of the Evans Medical group.

Slide Box. — Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., Kings Road, Reading, and branches are again offering the Sherbourn slide box to dealers. It holds 100 2 x 2 in. transparencies in plastic inserts, has metal hinges and an index card which is secured in the lid by a spring clip.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JANUARY 29: Quiet trading conditions again prevailed in the CRUDE DRUGS market during the week.

Chinese MENTHOL prices slipped still further, while Brazilian hardened by another sixpence per lb. The price gap between the two varieties is now small; compared with a year ago Chinese has fallen from 46s. to 27s. 6d. per lb., duty-paid, while Brazilian is around 20s., in bond, against 22s. 6d. a year ago. Import statistics just issued show that about 50 per cent. more (by volume) of menthol was imported during 1963 than in 1962. African GINGER for shipment was down by 10s. per cwt., but shippers of Jamaican were asking 25s. per cwt. more than last week for the new crop. The price of MERCURY advanced a further £2 per flask to £80. Kobé AGAR for March–April shipment was fractionally easier. The SENEGA position is extremely tight.

In ESSENTIAL OILS Ceylon CITRONELLA was threepence dearer for shipment; the lower trend in Formosan prices was arrested, spot being threepence per lb. dearer in sympathy with higher shipment rates. Other oils which were dearer included CALAMUS, Madagascar CLOVE LEAF and Brazilian PEPPERMINT. Chinese ANISE was threepence per lb. lower for shipment.

In PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS, ZINC OXIDE makers reduced their prices by £3 per ton in view of the lower costs of zinc metal. SODIUM and ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATES were dearer by sixpence per kilo. Also dearer were NARCOTINE, BRUCINE ALKALOID and SULPHATE, and STRYCHNINE ALKALOID and SALTS.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ALOIN. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

ALUMINIUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. in 1-cwt. sacks, 1s. 9d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Prices (per lb.):

Quantity	28 lb. to 1 cwt.	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE ...	20 6	20 0	19 6
SALICYLATE ...	20 3	19 9	—
SUBGALLATE ...	19 9	19 3	—
SUBNITRATE ...	18 6	18 0	17 6

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1 ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

BRUCINE. — Per oz. ALKALOID is 12s. and SULPHATE, 11s.

CITRATES.—Per kilo:—

	50 kilos	250 kilos	1,000 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SODIUM† ...	5 4	4 10	4 8
POTASSIUM† ...	5 7	5 1	4 11
IRON AND AMMONIUM* ...	8 10	8 6	8 3

†Powder 6d. more. *Scales 1s. 10d. per kilo more.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots, 50s. per gm.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots, HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo. — BISMUTH IODIDE, 4,952s. per kilo.

ERGOTOXINE. — ETHANESULPHONATE, 10-gm. lots, B.P. '32, 60s. per gm. B.P.C. '49, 72s. 6d.

ETHER. — Per lb. in winchesters: B.P. TECHNICAL, B.S.S., 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 6-cwt. 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7½d.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 690s. per ton, delivered.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure B.P.:— —

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
TANK WAGONS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5-10 tons	166 0	—	—	—
10-14 tons	167 0	169 0	—	—
DRUMS				
5-10 cwt.	170 0	172 0	175 0	181 0
2½ cwt.	172 0	174 0	177 0	183 0
1 cwt.	174 0	176 0	179 0	185 0
TINS				
56 lb.	189 0	191 0	196 0	205 0
28 lb.	195 0	197 0	202 0	210 0
14 lb.	201 0	203 0	208 0	216 0

Delivery of less than 1-cwt. charged 7s. 6d. extra. Drums charged and returnable. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1·2627 are 161s. 0d. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10–14 tons.

HOMATROPINE. — 16-oz. lots (per oz.): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 1-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C., from 4s. to 4s. 7d. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 4d.

IRON SALTS.—GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals, 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 28-lb., 4s. 5d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 4s. 2d. OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 1-cwt., 2s. 1d. per lb.; CARBONATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s.—AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos. 8s. 6d., kilo.—QUININE CITRATE, 2s. 4d. per oz. in 100-oz. tin.

LACTATES. — CALCIUM, B.P., 2s. 3d. per lb. in 5-cwt. lots and 2s. 4d. in 1-cwt. lots; CALCIUM SODIUM, 4s. 9d. and 4s. 10d.

LEAD ACETATE.—B.P. crystals, 4s. 5d. per kilo.

PARALDEHYDE. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHOLCODINE.—8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots: ALKALOID, 476s.; SALICYLATE, 321s.; SULPHATE, 411s.

PILOCARPINE.—In 1-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,498s. per kilo; NITRATE 1,251s. 6d.

PYROGALLIC ACID. — One-cwt. pure crystals, 24s. 6d. per lb.; resublimed 26s. 6d.

SANTONIN.—5-kilo lots, 320s. per kilo.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE. — One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. bags £19 3s. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE. — One-cwt., 9s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM CARBONATE.—(Per cwt.). B.P.C. exsiccated, 1-cwt., 80s.; 5-cwt., 75s.; 1-ton, 70s.

SODIUM CHLORIDE. — Vacuum dried, 172s. 9d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots, delivered London.

SODIUM CYCLAMATE. — Fifty-kilo lots offered at 13s. 6d. per kilo in free packages, delivered.

SODIUM FLUORIDE. — B.P.C., 1934, 50-kilo kegs, 8s. 7d. per kilo.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE. — FLAKE, £36 15s. per ton in 8-ton lots. STICKS, B.P., 10s. 10d. kilo in 5-kilo tin.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE. — Granular, 1-cwt. lots, ninepence, per lb.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C. 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 8d. per kilo.

SODIUM PERBORATE.—(Per ton). TETRAHYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen) £142 5s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £134 15s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (minimum 15 per cent. available oxygen) is £309 15s.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE. — (Per ton) £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P. (1 cwt.). (di-) 6½d. per lb.; ACID, B.P., 6s. 1d. per kilo.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 9d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 1-cwt., 4s.

SODIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. from £30 to £35 per ton as to crystal. B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton.

SODIUM SULPHIDE.—In 1-ton lots: Solid, £41 2s. 6d.; broken, £42 2s. 6d.; flake, £43 12s. 6d.; crystals, £31.

SODIUM SULPHITE. — Four-ton lots: Commercial crystals, £27 to £28 10s. as to container; photo. quality, about £31.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. — Photographic crystals in paper-lined bags, £38 per ton.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 12s. per oz.; SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 10s. 6d.

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—SODIUM PHENOSULPHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder), 13s. 4d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots and crystals, 12s. 8d. per kilo. ZINC, B.P.C., 1949, is quoted at the same rate.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Ninepence to 1s. 2½d. per lb. in winchesters.

TERPIN HYDRATE.—Less than 12½ kilos, 11s. 6d. per kilo.

THEOBROMINE. — ALKALOID from 31s. to 36s. 6d. per kilo as to quantity;—CALCIUM SALICYLATE from 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per kilo; and—SODIUM SALICYLATE, 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots; ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo, 12½ kilos; 31s. per kilo.

THIOUREA.—Technical grade, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 1½d. per lb ; 10 cwt., 2s. 9½d. per lb.

ZINC CARBONATE.—B.P.C., one-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb.; 1-ton, 1s. 9d.

ZINC CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. 1954, cake, 14s. 8d. per kilo; sticks, 17s. 3d. TECHNICAL, 2s. 3d. per kilo.

ZINC OXIDE.—Two-ton lots, B.P. grade, £116 per ton, 1 ton, £117.

ZINC PEROXIDE. — One-cwt. lots of B.P. 5s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE. — B.P., 50 kilos, 3s. 6½d. per kilo.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot. Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 8d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 12s. 3d. per lb. in bond: February–March shipment 11s. 10½d., c.i.f. Spanish, 13s. 3d. to 14s. duty paid as to gel strength.

ALOES.—Primes, 245s. to 250s. per cwt. spot. Extra primes 245s., c.i.f. for shipment. Curaçao, spot, 310s.; shipment, 300s., c.i.f.

ARROWROOT.—St. Vincent from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., as to grade.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot 19s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade 9s. PERU: Spot, 8s. 9d. duty paid. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA ROOT.—Spot cleared. Shipment offers of new crop awaited.

CASSIA.—*Fistula*, 105s. per cwt. landed: *lignea* (whole), for prompt shipment, 195s., c.i.f.; selected broken, 185s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — "Roman" type, new crop, 14s. per lb.; German type, old crop, 7s.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 11d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, 170s. per cwt. spot; shipment, not quoted. Mombasa spot, 150s.; shipment, 130s., c.i.f.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot, 2s. 11d. per lb. standard grade; shipment, nominal.

COCILLANA.—Bark 1s. 10d. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — For March–April shipment, 3s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 1d., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.) African, spot, 255s. per cwt.; new crop, May–June, 235s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 775s.; new crop February–April, 635s., c.i.f. Cochin, new crop for February–March shipment offered at 255s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.) Australian light amber, 160s. to 162s. 6d. and medium amber, 155s. to 160s. Argentine, 160s. to 165s.; Jamaican, 152s. 6d. to 157s. 6d.; Canadian, 185s. to 190s.; Mexican, 155s. to 160s., all ex warehouse.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot, 400s.; No. 2, 330s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African, 5½d. spot and 4½d., c.i.f. (per lb.).

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. according to quality.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian 65s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s.; Sicilian 1-kilo-bundles 1s. 8d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian 210s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 400s. to 475s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—HERB, 6s. 9d. per lb., spot; Dutch, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.

MACE.—Whole, pale blade, 14s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Shipment, 14s. lb.

MALEFERN.—Root for shipment quoted at 75s. per cwt., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 27s. 6d. per lb. duty paid; February–March shipment, 23s., c.i.f. Brazilian, 19s. 6d. to 20s., in bond, as to grade; shipment, 19s. to 19s. 6d., c.i.f. Formosan, 24s. 6d., in bond; 23s., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Spot ex warehouse £80 per flask of 76 lb.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian spot, 80's, 9s. 3d. per lb. nominal; defectives, 6s. 9d. East Indian for shipment: 80's, 7s. 7d. per lb.; 110's, 7s. 4d.; b.w.p., 4s. 9d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 75s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 47s. 6d., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 4d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 2s. 11d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 2s. 10½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 6d.; shipment, 2s. 3½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 317s. 6d. per cwt. spot; new crop shipment, 262s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Spot quoted at 714s. per cwt.; shipment, 580s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 230s.; shipment, 215s., c.i.f.; *Peltatum*, 365s., spot.

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts — partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUASSIA.—Spot, 57s. 6d. per cwt.

QUILLAIA. — Spot, 130s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Chinese spot cleared; small parcel of 80 per cent. pinky, 15s. 6d. per lb. landed.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, 220s. per lb., spot.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 9d., c.i.f., nominal.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 285s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 167s. 6d., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 145s., spot; shipment, 138s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Moroccan, 57s., duty paid with business reported under that figure; shipment, 48s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian, 225s., duty paid; Moroccan now landing, 210s., duty paid; shipment, Iranian, 200s., c.i.f.; Moroccan, 185s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian, 77s. 6d., spot; shipment, 65s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Indian, 125s., spot; shipment quoted at 115s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 49s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 36s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 50s. to 75s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot virtually cleared; afloat parcel offered at 20s. 6d. per lb. landed.

SENNA. — (Per lb.) *Tinnevelly* LEAVES, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; prime No. 2, 1s. 9d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 3d. PODS: hand-picked. *Tinnevelly* quoted at 3s. 1½d. ex wharf. *Alexandria pods:* Hand-picked from 4s. to 8s.; manufacturing, 2s. 6d.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N., 185s. per cwt.; No. 1, 192s. 6d.; F.O., 210s. to 270s.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian, 185s. per cwt., spot; Indian 90s.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt. spot.

STYRAX. — Spot, 19s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 19s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 5s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 10½d., c.i.f.; Trinidad, 6s. 6d., spot.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, quoted at 165s. per cwt.; new crop, March–April shipment, 132s. 6d.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: East European, 175s. per cwt.: Indian, 175s. Shipment: Continental, 172s. 6d. to 205s. 6d., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): .BEES'.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 435s.; shipment, 417s. 6d., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 375s., in bond: shipment, 362s. 6d., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 295s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 730s.; shipment, 650s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 6d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Imported sweet oil is 7s. per lb., spot.

ANISE. — Chinese, 13s. per lb., spot; shipment, 11s. 9d., c.i.f.

CAJUPUT.—Spot, from 10s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot, Indian, 95s. per lb. as to source.

CARDAMOM.—Indian from 225s. per lb., spot.

CHAMOMILE.—Small lots 640s. per lb.

CHENOPODIUM.—About 40s. per lb. in original containers.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon spot, 10s. 9d.; shipment, 10s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 6s. 3d. in bond; February–March shipment, 5s. 7½d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 6s., in bond, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf spot, 7s. 3d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 6d., c.i.f. RECTIFIED 87–88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, ENGLISH: B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. in 45 gall. drum is 11s. 6d. per gall. including 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER. — Russian oil, from 35s. to 40s. per lb., spot.

CUBEB.—Spot supplies of imported are 85s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 130s. per lb.; imported, 90s.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 85s. to 92s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Spot offers from 18s. per lb.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 15s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LAVANDIN.—From 20s. to 27s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER.—Spot, 25s. to 35s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Firm. Spanish, new crop, 18s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON. — Spot Sicilian from 26s. to 37s. 6d. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 11s. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 6d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—West Indian B.P. oil is about 75s. per lb. English distilled, 100s.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis:* Chinese spot, 7s. 6d.; shipment, 7s., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 6s. 3d.; shipment, 6s. 1½d., c.i.f. *Piperita:* Italian, 48s. to 70s., spot. American from 32s. 6d. per lb. as to make.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 9s.; *abietis*, 15s. to 24s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish from 10s. 6d. per lb. spot, 11s. forward.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 37s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 145s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JANUARY 28: Producers still talk seriously of boosting SULPHURIC ACID prices. LOBOLEINE SULPHATE is now in demand for use in anti-smoking preparations with the price ranging from $4·70 to $4·80 per gm. nominal. Brazilian MENTHOL moved up another 15 cents to $3·25 a lb. ASCORBIC ACID is now quoted at $4·10 a kilo in 1,000-kilo lots against a former price of $4·25 in 2,000-kilo quantities. In ESSENTIAL OILS Dalmatian SAGE rose to $4·50 a lb., up 25 cents. EUCALYPTUS declined to make the 70-75 per cent $1·25 a lb., down 10 cents, and the 80-85 per cent. $1·35, down 15 cents. LEMON also eased to a range of $6·30-$6·50 according to brand (down about 50 cents).

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company; R.O.=Registered Office

BARD-DAVOL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in hospital and surgical appliances, etc. Subscribers: John K. Grieves and J. L. Sharpe, 1 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.2.

T. BEATTIE (CHEMIST), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Thomas Beattie, M.P.S., and Doris H. Beattie. R.O.: 1 Eslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.

R. G. BRYANT, LTD. (P.C.) — Capital £25,000. To carry on business as wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Directors: R. G. Bryant, E. C. Lannoy, T. C. and P. F. C. Sowden, V. A. Tomes, R. G. Day and H. J. Cridland.

BRYN R. JONES (CHEMIST), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of retail chemists, etc. Directors: Brynmor R. Jones, M.P.S., and Elizabeth E. Jones. R.O.: 146 Conway Road, West End, Colwyn Bay.

CHEMIPHARM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To manufacture and deal in chemicals, drugs, etc. Directors: Raphael Simons and Carol A. Archer. R.O.: 218 High Street North, London, E.6.

CLEMENTS (CHEMISTS SUNDRIES), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of wholesalers of chemists' sundries, etc. Directors: Maurice W. Hewett and Harold C. Lewis. R.O.: 94 Ockendon Road, Essex Road, London, N.1.

C.M.2, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of creams, soap and perfumes, etc. Directors: Gladwyn Browne-Clements and Frank W. McMillan. R.O.: Astra House, Landor Walk, Askew Road, London, W.12.

E. & N. COLLINS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Norman Collins and Ellen Collins, M.P.S. R.O.: 62 Brook Street, London, W.1.

COMPETENT PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, etc. Subscribers: L. A. Marks and D. C. Wynn. R.O.: 71 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

CROWN CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To acquire the assets of the sales business of Crown Chemical Co. (Holdings), Ltd.; to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, etc. Subscribers: C. G. Stickler and C. S. Hall, 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

CROWN CHEMICAL CO. (MANUFACTURING), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To acquire the goodwill and other assets of the manufacturing business of Crown Chemical Company (Holdings), Ltd.; to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, etc. Other details similar to Crown Chemical Co., Ltd.

P. FORD (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Directors: Philip Ford, M.P.S., and Herbert H. Mellor. R.O.: 44 Binley Road, Coventry.

R. & R. GREEN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Ralph D. Green, 48 London Road, Redhill, Surrey, and Ronald N. Green.

HADLEIGH-CROWTHER, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £50,000. To carry on the business of agricultural chemists, etc. Directors: Harold A. Hadleigh-Crowther and George A. Pilkington. R.O.: Caversham Laboratories, St. John's Road, Caversham, Reading.

HOGG & SON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: J. Sheinman and M. D. Bronkhorst. R.O.: 9 Mansfield Street, London, W.1.

MOODIESBURN DRUG STORE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Registered in Edinburgh. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: J. H. Green and J. M. Arnott, 8 Gordon Street, Glasgow.

PAUL'S CHEMISTS (BOW), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists and librarians, etc. Subscribers: S. Balcombe and P. Balcombe. R.O.: 63/69 New Oxford Street, London, W.1.

PINK RIBBON PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of cosmetic preparations, etc. Directors: Herbert Ostroff and Evelyn Ostroff. R.O.: 2 South Square, London, W.C.1.

DISPLAY-PIECE IN WIRE: A new folding display stand in wire and metal for the promotion of Ekco Warm-Glow and Princess electric blankets, Measuring 3 ft. 8 in. high x 18 in. x 12 in., and finished in white stove enamel, with name panel in red, it was produced for Ekco Heating and Electrical, Ltd., 41 Old Street, London, E.C.1, by the Acme Showcard and Sign Co., Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

FRENCH & SCOTT, LTD., 519 Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2: French shampoos. In women's magazines.

H. J. HEINZ CO., LTD., Harlesden, London, N.W.10: Heinz baby foods. In *Radio Times*.

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., Bath Road, Slough, Bucks: Kwells. In *Daily Express, Daily Mirror, Daily Mail, Daily Telegraph, Woman, Woman's Own* and *Woman's Realm*.

RIMMEL, LTD., 62 Baker Street, London, W.1: Beauty on a budget cosmetics. In *Daily Express, She, Modern Woman, Woman's Mirror, Woman's Realm, True Story, Everywoman, Photoplay, Honey, True Romances, Woman's Story* and *Woman's Weekly*.

ROBERT SHAW & CO., LTD., Ascot Works, Ascot Road, Nottingham: Lion hair care products. In *She, My Home, Everywoman, House Wife, Flair* and *Vanity Fair*.

TEK-HUGHES, DIVISION OF JOHNSON'S ETHICAL PLASTICS, LTD., 32 Ajax Avenue, Slough, Bucks: Tek tooth-brushes holiday competition offer. In *Daily Express* and *Daily Mirror*.

PACK AND OUTER: Container and display outer for new Sunsilk hair spray of Gibbs-Pepsodent, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1.

PUBLICATIONS

Booklets

BOWMANS CHEMICALS, LTD., Moss Bank, Widnes: "Sodium lactate" (3-p. folder).

U.K. GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, 45 Portman Square, London, W.1: *Glycerine News*.

PRINTAR INDUSTRIES, LTD., Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2: "Cetrimide, B.P. — technical and bacteriological data" (10 pp.).

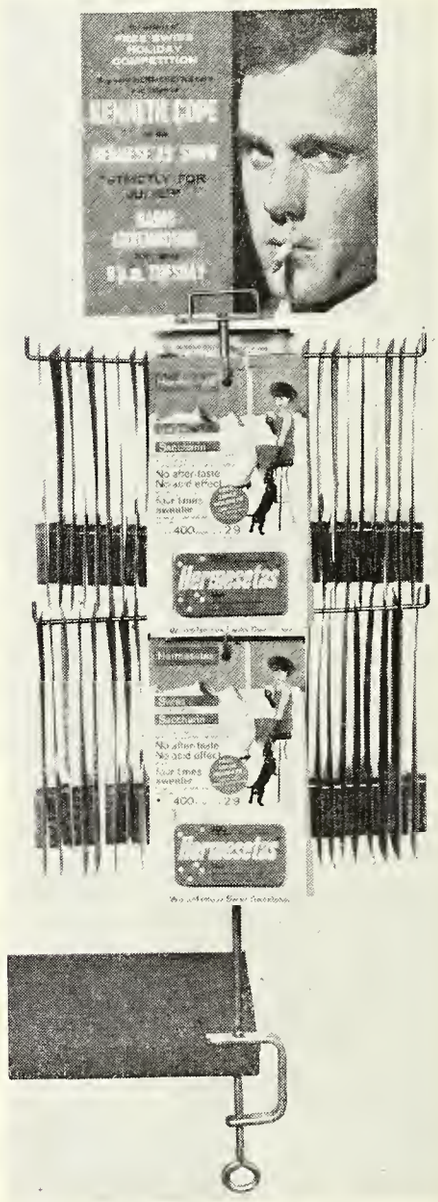
XLON PRODUCTS, LTD., 323A Kennington Road, London, S.E.11: "Plastics for Medicine" (16-p. folder).

Leaflets

COSMETIQUE VIGDOR (LONDRES), LTD., 40 Lyon Street, London, N.1: Novelty perfume packs (in colour).

FILMS

ANDRE PHILIPPE, LTD., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6: André Philippe bubble bath. Produced by Twentieth Century Publicity Service, Ltd. In cinemas first in London, then in major cities throughout the country.



WIRE "DISPENSER": A display-piece impossible not to notice is the wire "dispenser" illustrated. Designed both to house and to exhibit the Hermesetas sweetener (see *C. & D.*, January 18, p. 56), the stand is available from Practical Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 50 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WILLS

MR. R. G. ATKINSON, M.Sc., F.P.S., F.L.S., 30 Gladstone Street, Harrogate, Yorks, left estate in Great Britain valued at £2,490.

MR. E. J. BROMAGE, M.P.S., Stourton, Chapel Street, West Hagley, Wores, left £24,117 (£24,060 net).

MR. N. DENTON, M.P.S., Beecheroft, Well, near Bedale, Yorks, left £10,456 (£10,388 net).

MR. J. S. EVANS, M.P.S., 35A Taff Street, Pontypridd, Glam, left £1,963 (£1,839 net).

MR. W. G. FROST, M.P.S., Wild Aere, Selsley, Stroud, Glos., left estate in Great Britain valued at £5,770 (£5,551 net).

MR. A. H. HARRISON, 39 Nutley Avenue, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Eire, managing director of Colgate Palmolive (Ireland), Ltd., and James Grean and Son (1936), Ltd., Dublin, left estate in England and the Republic of Ireland valued at £15,656.

MR. G. G. HUME, M.P.S., 15 The Avenue, Stonehenge Road, Salisbury, Wilts, left £2,372 (£1,914 net).

MR. R. LEHR, 22 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, managing director of Wynmouth Lehr & Co., Ltd., left £66,458 (£63,911 net).

MR. MASON PEARSON, 6 East Bank, Stamford Hill, London, N.16 (Mason Pearson Bros.), left £196,047 (£188,632 net).

MR. T. H. PIMLOTT, M.P.S., Redeote private hotel, Banks Road, West Kirby, Ches, left £4,606 (£4,526 net).

MR. J. RICHARDSON, M.P.S., 5A Tacket Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, left £5,437 (£5,364 net).

MR. E. ROBINSON, M.P.S., 21 Woodside Way, Redhill, Surrey, left £6,289 (£6,233 net).

MR. P. H. SMITH, M.P.S., 79 Lawfield Lane, Wakefield, Yorks, left £2,072 (£1,466 net).

MR. G. E. STANLEY, M.P.S., 9 Park Avenue, Madeley, Salop, left £7,958 (£7,274 net).

MR. W. STEWART, M.P.S., 150 Blackwell Road, Carlisle, Cumberland, left £12,822 (£12,776 net).

MR. S. W. STRACHAN, F.P.S., Glen Villa, Beach Road, Woolacombe, Devon, left £23,275 (£23,105 net).

MR. W. C. S. THOMAS, M.P.S., 31 Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4, left £1,998 (£1,944 net).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, February 3

HENDON AND EOGWARE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hendon Hall hotel, London, N.W.4, at 8 p.m. "A Pharmaceutical Grumble." Panel: Messrs. A. Aldington (a member of Council), J. McLenahan (assistant secretary National Pharmaceutical Union); H. Green and B. Nokes (Branch members).

INTERNATIONAL GIFTS FAIR, Blackpool, Lanes. Until February 6.

SCOTTISH SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION, McLellan galleries, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. Until February 7.

Tuesday, February 4

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Owen Webb house, Gonville Place, Cambridge, at 8 p.m. Dr. A. O. Betts on "Disease-free Animals."

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, Peacock's tea rooms, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. Whist drive.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, department of pharmacy, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 7.30 p.m. "Some Administrative Aspects of Hospital Pharmacy" (lecture series).

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, North Stafford hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. A. David (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.) on "Population Control and Oral Contraceptives."

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Foregate Street, Worcester, at 8 p.m. General meeting to consider branch resolutions.

Wednesday, February 5

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Heathlands hotel, Bournemouth, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Imperial hotel, Exeter. Annual dinner and dance.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, Connaught rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 10 a.m. Annual conference for executives in the retail distributive trade.

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Elms hotel, Bare, Morecambe. Annual dinner and dance.

MIDLANDS SECTION, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Haworth lecture hall, chemistry department, University, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15, at 6.30 p.m. Brains trust on "High Purity Chemicals."

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Assembly house, Theatre Street, Norwich, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. J. Davoll (Parke, Davis & Co.) on "Chemotherapy of Cancer."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and CHELSEA SCHOOL OF PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.30 p.m. Professor C. E. Dent on "Diseases of Amino-acid Metabolism."

WIMBLEDON TECHNICAL COLLEGE (department of commerce), Gladstone Road, London, S.W.19, at 10 a.m. Conference on "Shoplifting."

Thursday, February 6

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, Gosta Green, Birmingham, 4, at 7.30 p.m. "Economics of Pharmacy" (lecture series).

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blossoms hotel, Chester, at 8 p.m. A speaker from Photopia, Ltd., on "Modern Photographic Trends."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, students' union, Royal College of Science and Technology, John Street, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. W. Mitchell on "A Journey through Australia and the United States of America" (illustrated).

HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Marlboro café, Oxford Street, Harrogate, at 7.30 p.m. Annual photographic evening.

REIGATE AND REDHILL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Market hotel, Reigate, at 8 p.m. Colour film of South Africa by Mr. T. Powell.

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, and SOUTH-EAST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Yorkshire Grey hotel ballroom, Eltham Green, London, S.E.9, at 6.45 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

Friday, February 7

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Victoria hotel, Heswall, Wirral, at 8 p.m. Dinner and dance.

BRITISH LIGHTING COUNCIL, lighting demonstration centre, 16 Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2. Exhibition of hospital lighting.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, department of chemistry, Trinity College, Dublin, at 7.45 p.m. Professor M. Stacey on "The Chemistry of the *Pneumococcus* Immunopolysaccharides."

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, department of pharmacy, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 7.30 p.m. "Administration in Retail Pharmacy" (lecture series).

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 9 p.m. Mr. K. Mellanby on "Pesticides and Wild Life" (members and their friends only).

Advance Information

FINCHLEY CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Bull and Butcher hotel, 1277 High Road, London, N.20. Extraordinary meeting to protest against the abolition of resale price maintenance. February 14.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent the number of appearances of the "spot" during the week.

February 9-15	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	W.&N.Wales
Anadin tablets	3	4	4	6	5	2	4	4	2	3	—	1	—	—	—
Antussin cough treatment	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—
Aspro tablets	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Beecham's pills	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
powders	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	5	4	5	4	—	5	—
Bisodol powder and tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Breetheeze	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutieura preparations	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Delrosa rose hip syrup	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
Dentu Creme	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	—
Dinneford's magnesia	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disprin tablets	3	2	2	3	4	2	—	3	1	2	2	2	—	3	—
Gillette razor blades	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Goddard's embrocation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gon tablets	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Jergens hand lotion	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo	3	1	—	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	—	—
Macleans tooth-paste	—	2	—	2	2	4	2	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia	3	2	3	5	3	—	—	4	3	2	2	2	—	—	—
Mac throat sweets	—	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	—	—	—
Moorland tablets	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nulon hand cream	—	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	—	2	—
Owbridge's lung tonic	4	4	4	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penetrol inhalant	1	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan	1	4	3	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radox bath salts	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	4	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
Setlers	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Veno's cough mixture	2	4	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	—
Yeast Vite	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—

WORLD TRADE

Argentine Import Restrictions. — Among imports banned by a recent decree of the Argentine authorities are honey, perfumes, cosmetics and soaps. Imports subject to a 150 per cent. surcharge include chemicals.

New Australian Import Duties. — New customs duties on certain imported weed killer and insecticides came into force on January 24. The Minister for Trade (Mr. John McEwen), said that the amended duties followed the adoption of Australian Tariff Board recommendations. The items affected are DDT,2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the " Official Journal (Patents)," January 15

18-*Halo steroids*. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 950,616.

18,20-*oxygenated steroid derivatives*. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 950,617.

Basic esters and salts thereof. Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 950,662.

β-(β-N,N-diethylaminoethoxy) ethyl β,β-diphenyl-γ-methylpropionate and acid addition salts. Laboratoires Albert Rolland. 950,663.

Morpholinones and processes for their production. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 950,666.

Nitrophenyl derivatives. Laboratorio Biotcrapico Milanese Selvi & C. S.A.S. 950,682.

Steroid compounds, their preparation and formulation into pharmaceutical compositions. Roussel-Uclaf. 950,707.

Chloroalkyl sulphoxides, their preparation and insect combating compositions. Phillips Petroleum Co. 950,735.

Process for the manufacture of 11γ:18-*dihydroxyprogesterone*. CIBA, Ltd. 950,744.

Derivative of nitrofuran. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 950,754.

Salts of glycyrrhetnic acid. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd. 950,777.

Treatment of hydrazinium compounds. W. R. Grace & Co. 950,802.

Piperidine compounds. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 950,813.

Cyanuric acid production. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. 950,826.

Rendering articles aseptic. Ampins, Ltd. 950,841.

Process for the preparation of 2,5-*dibenzimidazylfurans*. CIBA, Ltd. 950,890.

Aryl glucosaminides and processes for their preparation. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 950,895.

Steroidal alkyl ethers. G. D. Searle & Co. 950,899.

Process for the preparation of thiophene-2,5-dicarboxylic acid. CIBA, Ltd. 950,900.

Photographic camera with electric exposure meter. Voigtlander, A.G. 950,738.

Matted antihalation layer for photographic materials. Agfa, A.G. 950,812.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from February 26.

From the " Official Journal (Patents)," January 22

21-*unsubstituted* $\triangle^4$-3-*oxo*-20-*hydroxy-pregnenes*. CIBA, Ltd. 950,948

Process for the selective oxidation of polyhydroxy-steroids. CIBA, Ltd. 950,949.

Germicidal iodine compositions. West Laboratories, Inc. 950,954.

Carton. Merck & Co., Inc. 950,989.

Manufacture of sulphonamides. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 951,026.

Cyclopentanophenanthrene compounds. Syntex, S.A. 951,059.

A-norsteroids. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 951,107-08.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising indole derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 951,111.

Substituted indoles. Merck & Co., Inc. 951,112.

Heterocyclic compounds. May & Baker, Ltd. 951,115.

Process for the manufacture of 2,2,2-*trifluoro*-1-*chloro*-1-*bromethane*. Farbwerke Hocchst, A.G. 951,273.

Compositions for and processes of removing stains. Colgate-Palmolive Co. 951,290.

Method for producing vaccine concentrates of Brucella abortus *organisms*. Dow Chemical Co. 921,299.

Process for the preparation of 2-*aminobenzophenones*. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 951,301.

Chloromethylation of dichlorobenzenes. Monsanto Canada, Ltd. 951,302.

Anabolic substance and process for its production. Purdue Research Foundation. 951,349.

Treatment of biological fluids. Abbott Laboratories. 951,415.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 4.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION
From the " Trade Marks Journal," January 15

For chemical products used in industry and science (1)
TRANCOA, 855,741, by Trancoa Chemical Corporation, Reading, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

For chemical products used in industry and photography (1) *and for preparations and substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing and abrasive preparations, soap, etc.* (3)
PERNIX, 851,171-72, by Pernix, Grauer & Weil, Paris, France.

For soapless detergents for domestic use and for export to and sale in Gibraltar, Cyprus, Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Aden, Muscat, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Sarawak, Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, British Honduras, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Grenada (3)
Device with words SNOW A SOAPLESS DETERGENT WASHES EVERYTHING CLEANER, THE STAR OF DETERGENTS, B837,706, by Twainco, Ltd., Manchester, 1.

For setting lotions for the hair (3)
SUPERMA SUPERSET, 838,921, by Superma, Ltd., London, W.4.

For washing preparations and substances and detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)
GERMSTROYD SOFFON, B843,333, by Germstroyd, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetics; perfumes, eau-de-Cologne, brilliantine, essential oils, preparations for the hair, lipsticks, nail lacquers, dentifrices and perfumed soap (3)
JEAN D'AVEZE, 844,673, by Produits de Beauté-Parfums-Jean d'Avéze, Paris, France.

For liquid cosmetic preparations for the face (3)
FLEURELLE SHEER WONDER, 851,392, by Fleurelle, Ltd., Bromsgrove, Worcs.

For all goods (3)
ROTOFLEX, 854,161, by A. B. Slipmaterial-Naxos, Vastavik, Sweden. FEMGENE, 854,705, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)
CHIQUETTE, 854,332, by Tamis Laboratories, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

For cleaning and polishing preparations (3)
QUICKSTEP, 855,211, by F. J. Dodd & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, 2.

For all goods (3) *and* (5)
FEMTISS, 854,708, 854,707, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For decongestive pharmaceutical preparations being inhalants (5)
KARVOL, 827,763, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For foods for infants and invalids; dietetic foods; and pharmaceutical foods (5)
PRONUTRO, 837,879, by Hind Bros. & Co., Ltd., Umbilo, Durban, South Africa.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)
EFPA, 838,517, by Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, New Jersey, U.S.A. CAMPOCIT, 854,450, by Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For veterinary preparations (5)
VETDOSER, B839,163, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A. DUOPLAGONAN, 849,283, by Willows Francis, Ltd., Epsom, Surrey.

For digestives and dietetic preparations, all being pharmaceutical preparations or substances for human use (5)
VITONASE, 840,677, by Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of heart ailments (5)
ANGIAM, B841,566, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For all goods (5)
POULIN, B843,470, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. KROMAD, 847,027, by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. AZETEPA, 855,623, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A. ENZYGEST, 855,683, by Healthcrafts, Ltd., Worcester Park, Surrey. PRASIDAN, 855,645, by Lovens Kemiske Fabriks Handelsaktieselskab, Copenhagen, Denmark. METOFANE, 855,765, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

For medicinal, chemical and medicated herbal preparations for use as nutritional additives to animal foodstuffs (5)
Device with letter Q, B844,926, by County Quality Bacon Federation, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For laxative preparations (5)
PALAX, 847,341, by Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24.

For vaccines (5)
SUPERVAC, ULTRAVAC, 847,827-28, by Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)
LONAVAR, 849,123, by G. D. Searle & Co., Skokie, Illinois, U.S.A.

For veterinary preparations containing testosterone esters (5)
ORGATEST, 849,339, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For insecticides, fungicides and weedkilling preparations (5)
DELAN, 850,236, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.1, and Yalding, Kent.

For veterinary substances in tablet form (5)
BIOVITONE, 850,478, by Willows Francis, Ltd., Epsom, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for oral use in the treatment of cardiac ailments (5)
CARDILATE, 850,950, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For veterinary preparations for the treatment of digestive disorders (5)
GENEBILE, 850,983, by A. B. Ferrosan, Copenhagen, Denmark.

For anti-bacterial agents and deodorants, all for sale in the United Kingdom (5)
DEOLIDEX, 853,622, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal, Manchester, 7.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)
COMBODRYL, 855,635, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For disinfectants, insecticides and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)
VAPOVOL, VITAVAP, 855,752-53, by Vitax, Ltd., Ormskirk, Lancs.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)
POLYMUNE, 855,763, by Serological Products, Ltd., London, E.C.4.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY of a phenothiazinephenzidole mixture compared with that of thiabendazole in lambs in Kenya. *Vet. Rec.*, January 18.

DESFERRIOXAMINE in the treatment of acute iron toxicity. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 28.

DIAMORPHINE (heroin). The use of, in therapeutics. *Bull. Narcot.*, July-December 1963.

HASHISH. Study of the pharmacology of. *Bull. Narcot.*, July-December 1963.

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL METHODS for the identification of narcotics. *Bull. Narcot.*, July-December 1963.

TUBERCULOSIS in the developing countries. Realistic chemotherapeutic policies for. *Brit. med. J.*, January 18.

PENICILLINS, TETRACYCLINES AND ERYTHROMYCIN. Sensitivities of colonies and suspensions of *Actinomyces israelii* to. *Brit. med. J.*, January 18.

AMPICILLIN AND CHLORAMPHENICOL in treatment of paratyphoid fever. Comparison of. *Brit. med. J.*, January 18.

HIGH UNIT VITAMIN B_{12} for various skin diseases. Therapeutic experience in. *Med. J. mutual Aid Ass.*, August 1963.

THE VETERINARY USE OF ANTIBIOTICS with particular reference to their use as food additives. Possible hazards in. *Vet. Rec.*, January 25.

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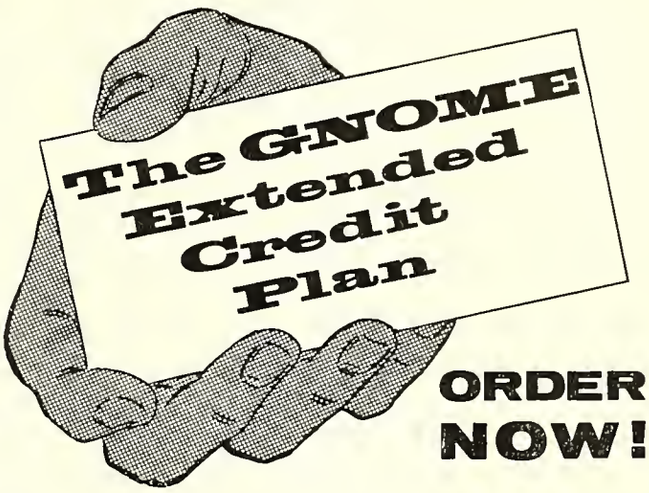

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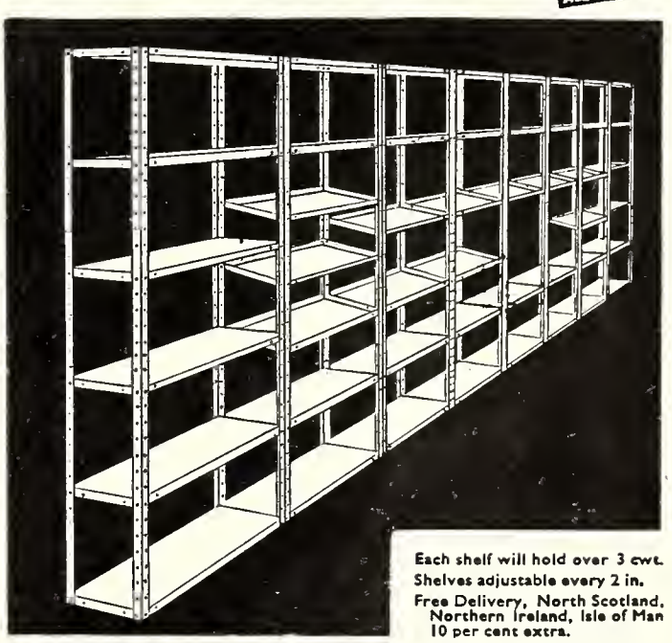

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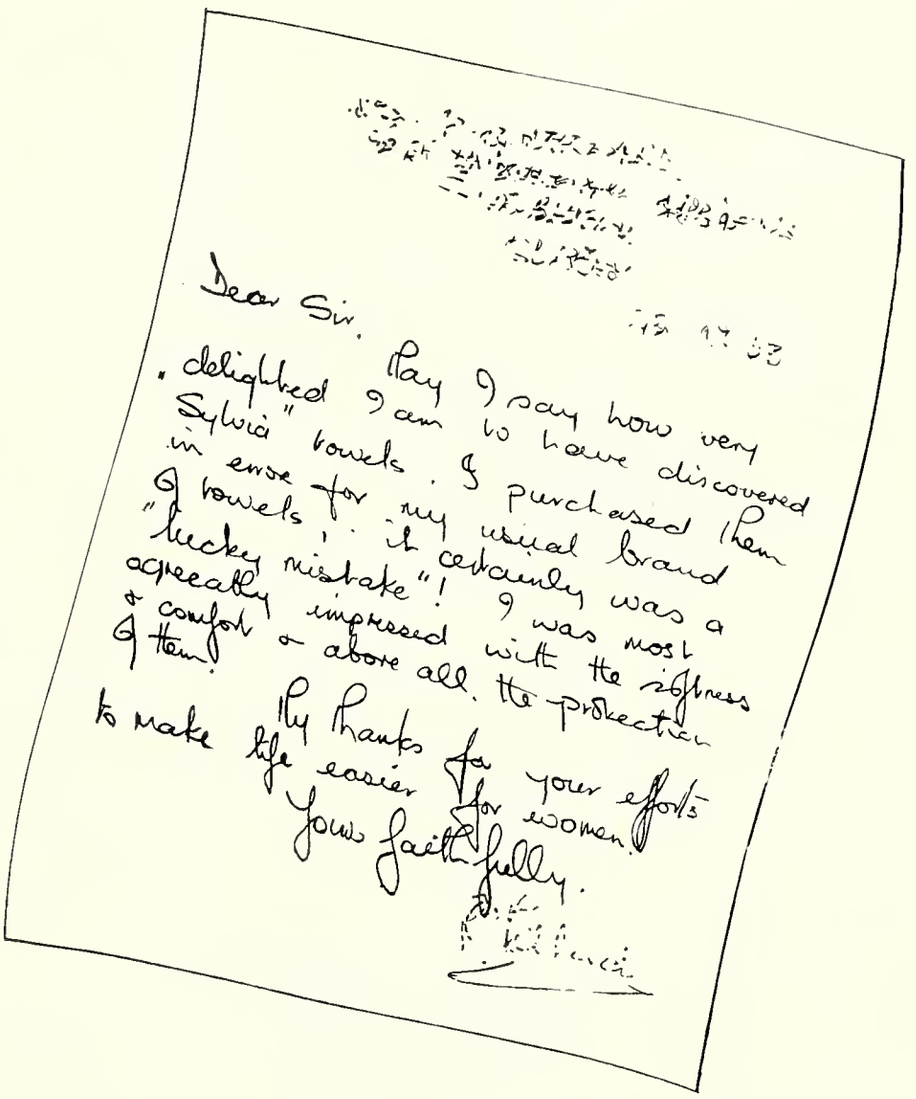

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Full-time (female) wanted. Small modern hospital for children and staff of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. National Health List. Whitley Council scale with authorised supplements. Apply: Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1. Tel.: STE. 3400, C 8830

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, BATTERSEA PARK, S.W.11
Locum Senior Pharmacist or Pharmacist

for 71-bed acute general hospital. Apply to Secretary, naming two referees. C 8845

BRENTWOOD GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX
Deputy Chief Pharmacist

(Category IV Hospital) required, to be based at Harold Wood Hospital, Harold Wood. Pleasantly situated within 30 minutes from London by frequent electric trains. Salary scale £855 to £1,165 per annum. Cottage available for renting in grounds of Hospital within Group, if required. Please apply to Chief Pharmacist, Harold Wood Hospital, Harold Wood, Essex (tel.: Ingrebourne 45533) from whom further details may be obtained. C 8834

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (71 beds) BATTERSEA PARK, S.W.11
Chief Pharmacist (Category II)

for busy acute hospital. Applications naming three referees to Secretary, Battersea & Putney Group Hospital Management Committee, St. John's Hospital, St. John's Hill, S.W.11. C 8842

BRENTWOOD GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Dispensing Assistant

required to work within Group under direction of Chief Pharmacist. Hospitals pleasantly situated within 30 minutes of London by frequent electric trains. Salary scale £340 at 18 yrs. rising to £660 p.a. Whitley Council Conditions. Applications with names of two referees to Chief Pharmacist, Harold Wood Hospital, Harold Wood, Essex. (Tel.: Ingrebourne 45533.) C 8825

GROVE PARK HOSPITAL, LEE, S.E.12
Chief Pharmacist (Category II)

required at the above hospital. Salary £940 to £1,260 plus London Weighting Allowance. Applications naming two referees to Group Secretary, Lewisham Hospital, High Street, S.E.13. C 653

BROOKWOOD HOSPITAL, KNAPHILL, WOKING, SURREY
Dispensing Assistant

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be required to work under the supervision of the Chief Pharmacist.
Residential accommodation (female) available. Excellent staff social club.
Applications giving particulars of age, experience and qualifications together with the names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent as soon as possible. C 654

BRENTWOOD GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Pharmacist

required to work within Group under direction of Chief Pharmacist. Hospital pleasantly situated within 30 minutes of London by frequent electric trains. Salary scale £725 to £970 p.a. Whitley Council Conditions. Applications with names of two referees to Chief Pharmacist, Harold Wood Hospital, Harold Wood, Essex. (Tel.: Ingrebourne 45533.) C 8824

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10
Pharmacist and Locum Pharmacist

required. Applications giving details of qualifications, experience and age to Medical Director as soon as possible. C 8841

LEAVESDEN GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Locum Pharmacists

(One full-time and One part-time) required in this Group. Previous Hospital experience not essential. Salary—full-time—£21 10s. 6d. per week. Further particulars from Group Pharmacist, Tel.: Garston 2222, Ext. 30. C 8833

NETHERNE HOSPITAL, COULSDON, SURREY
Senior Pharmacist

required, salary £810 x £35 (6)—£1,020 x £40 (1)—£1,060 per annum and London Weighting Allowance. Conditions of service as agreed by the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council. Accommodation for single or married person may be made available if required. Hospital within easy travelling distance of London and the coast. Applications in writing with full particulars together with the names of two referees, to Physician Superintendent. C 8800

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL GROUP
Locum Pharmacist

required immediately for work in the Group. Applications with names of two referees should be addressed to the Group Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C 8831

Appointments—Continued

PINDERFIELDS GENERAL HOSPITAL, WAKEFIELD

Dispensing Assistant

Applications invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post for a large, well-staffed Group Pharmaceutical Department. Whitley Council salary scale and conditions. Address written applications, giving full personal particulars and two names and addresses for reference, to the Group Secretary, Pinderfields General Hospital, Wakefield. C 8835

SEAMEN'S GROUP

DREADNOUGHT SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, GREENWICH, S.E.10

Locum Pharmacist

required from 15th to 27th June. 19 guineas per week plus £1 1s. 1d. London Weighting and £2 12s. 8d. for two late sessions.

ALBERT DOCK HOSPITAL, E.16

Locum Pharmacist in Charge

required from 16th March to 21st March. £21 10s. 6d. per week plus £1 1s. 1d. London Weighting.

Resident accommodation available for both posts, if required. Applications to House Governor, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.10. C 8832

MILDMAY MISSION HOSPITAL, AUSTIN STREET, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.2

Pharmacist

required; part-time (a minimum of five sessions; hours by arrangement). Salary and conditions of service, Whitley scale. Candidates should be in sympathy with the evangelical aims of the Hospital. Applications, with the names of referees, to be sent to the Medical Superintendent. C 8840

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL GROUP

Locum Pharmacist

Locum Pharmacist required for work in the Group immediately. Applications with names of two referees should be addressed to the Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C 8838

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL, NORMANDY ROAD, ST. ALBANS, HERTS (403 beds)

Locum Tenens Pharmacist

required immediately. Part-time would be considered. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Detailed applications giving names of two referees to the Hospital Secretary. C 659

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Post-graduate Student

required in the pharmacies of the hospitals in the Southend-on-Sea Group. Salary £485 per annum. The hospitals are situated in pleasant surroundings and the post offers excellent opportunities for experience in all branches of pharmaceutical work, including dispensing for in-patients and for patients from a busy Consultative Out-patient Department, manufacturing, sterilising, dressings and instruments. Applications, stating age, particulars of education, etc., with the names of two referees, should be sent to the Secretary, General Hospital, Southend-on-Sea, as soon as possible. C 8805

ST. JOHN'S & HITHER GREEN HOSPITAL

Locum Pharmacist

required. £19 19s. Apply Hospital Secretary, St. John's Hospital, Morden Hill, S.E.13. C 657

SITUATIONS VACANT WHOLESALE

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED

are offering appointments to Pharmacists as

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ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL, NORMANDY ROAD, ST. ALBANS, HERTS (403 beds)

Senior Pharmacist or Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the above post at this general hospital within easy reach of Central London.

Locum Tenens Pharmacist

required immediately pending this appointment. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist. C 652

STEPNEY GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, MILE END HOSPITAL, BANCROFT ROAD, LONDON, E.1

Post-graduate Student Pharmacist

required at the above hospital. Salary scale and conditions of service in accordance with Whitley Council. Applications, with names of two referees, to be sent to the Chief Pharmacist. C 8820

ST. JOHN'S & HITHER GREEN HOSPITAL

Pharmacist

required at once. Applications to Hospital Secretary, St. John's Hospital, Morden Hill, S.E.13. C 656

SITUATIONS VACANT

RETAIL (HOME)

ANDOVER. Lady cosmetic assistant and also lady dispenser required shortly for good class, family, dispensing business in market town. Modern dispensary and all the main high-class toilet agencies. Good working conditions. Please give full details of all previous experience, etc., to Wilfred E. Dale, Ltd., 27 Market Place, Andover. C 8843

CHEMIST COUNTER ASSISTANTS required for London, E.C.1 and N.1. Highest salary paid in exchange for experience and loyalty. Apply in writing to the Managing Director, Kendale Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. C 5805

CHESTERFIELD. John Dent (Chemists), Ltd., of 79 New Square, require an assistant pharmacist for their recently opened modern pharmacy. Applications with full details to D. E. Mark Evans, M.P.S. C 5788

EXPERIENCED male counter assistant able to take control of retail side of business it and when necessary. Application with details to Starkey & Son, Ltd., 104 Holland Park Avenue, W.11. C 5809

GEORGE READE & SON, 24 Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Five-day week, Monday-Friday. Male, 30-40, Counter, photographic and window dressing. Phone: Abbey 3726. C 5814

LADY Assistant required mainly for the cosmetic counter in a high-class pharmacy. Good wages and working conditions. D. E. Andrews Ltd., 11 Prince's Parade, Golders Green Road, N.W.11. C 5816

GENERAL

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of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority at Amersham

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SENIOR SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT

to take charge of the production of an important radio-pharmaceutical product

The duties involve supervision of a small team engaged on the production of an iodinated human protein for medical use under strictly controlled conditions. The work includes the handling of radioactive materials, testing of media and sterility testing, and the keeping of accurate records.

The position demands a high sense of responsibility. Besides a basic scientific background experience of sterile techniques is desirable, but previous knowledge of radioactive isotopes is not essential. Minimum academic qualifications are G.C.E. (Ordinary Levels) in four subjects, including English Language and either Mathematics or a Science subject, or equivalent qualifications. Applicants should be at least 27 years old.

Salary will be assessed within the scale £930-£1,245 per annum. Contributory superannuation. Housing scheme. Send postcard for application form to:

Personnel Officer,
The Radiochemical Centre,
Amersham, Bucks

quoting reference 1/64/502 C 8839

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A WELL-KNOWN FIRM of manufacturing chemists is about to extend its range of advertised lines and seeks commission agents in nearly all territories. Write, in the first instance, to Sales Director, Box C 8796.

PHARMACIST is offered light duties, rather than prospects, by small company (non-retail) in central London. Box C 5820.

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require a

PHARMACIST

or

CHEMIST

Smith Kline & French wish to recruit a **Pharmacist** or **Chemist** for their Production Division. The Company has expanded considerably in recent years and this appointment, caused by a promotion, will provide an excellent opportunity for an outstanding young graduate interested in pharmaceutical production, to continue his progress.

The man chosen will be given suitable training and will fairly quickly assume responsibility for two of the Company's production sections.

Requirements are:

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Conditions of employment are good and include an excellent non-contributory Pension and Life Assurance Plan. Generous allowances are paid to new employees who have to move home to take up their appointment.

Applications giving brief details should be sent to:—

The Personnel Officer,
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES LIMITED
Mundells, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
Quoting Ref. A3687
C 8829

EXPERIENCED MEDICAL representatives required in London area due to expansion by Fraser Chemicals, Ltd., 88 Lewisham High Street, S.E.13, sole distributors in Great Britain for Carlo Erba of Milan. Good salary, expenses and car. Write giving full details of past experience to: K. S. Sales, M.P.S., Sales Director. C 5813

EXPERIENCED REPRESENTATIVES required by old-established Wholesale Chemists for London and Home Counties—we have a lively go-ahead sales policy and can offer good basic salary, commission and expenses to right men. Car owners preferred but not essential. Apply

Warren Stanley & Co., Ltd.,
129 High Street,
Edgware, Middlesex
C 5807

LONDON. Experienced representative required by old-established company to sell pharmaceutical and toilet products in the London area. Good basic salary plus commission. Car or car expenses provided. Write in confidence to Box C 8844.

UNICHEM LIMITED

As part of our programme of expansion and development, we shall shortly be transferring our warehouses at Tooting and Colliers Wood to larger premises at New Addington (near Croydon). An immediate vacancy occurs for a Senior Checker who is fully conversant with all ethical pharmaceutical preparations. A man in his thirties and experienced in staff control would find ample scope for advancement. Salary commensurate with experience. Pension and Life Assurance scheme. Canteen.

Please write to:
The Manager,
UNICHEM LIMITED,
Broadwater Road, London, S.W.17
C 8819

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED ASSEMBLER and stock controller of ethicals, drugs, etc., prefers responsible position in wholesale or manufacturing house where knowledge and training are appreciated. London area preferred. Replies acknowledged. Box C 5768.

YOUNG, ENERGETIC PHARMACIST managing director small retail company, looking for appointment on sales side of industry. Travel, hard work, responsibility no disadvantage, in return for good salary and adequate prospects. Box C 5818.

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ACTIVE AGENT NEEDED for Midlands and Central England to sell rubber gloves with Good Housekeeping guarantee. Write: Director, Guard Rubber Co., Ltd., 228 Portland Road, London, S.E.25. C 8837

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SALES MANAGER recently solely responsible for marketing entirely new range of foreign merchandise throughout Great Britain, successfully opening new accounts from Land's End to John o'Groats. Also excellent personal accounts and connections Lancashire, Cheshire, N. Wales. Wholesale, retail chemists, Co-op. Societies, departmental stores interested in distributing for manufacturer or importers. Commission basis. Car owner. Box C 5792.

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CASH FOR CAMERAS ! ! ! Best prices paid for German and Japanese apparatus that has become obsolete or is "sticking." Quantity unlimited. The Camera Co., 320 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. VIC. 5438. C 627

HENSON LITTLEWOOD, dealer in surplus photographic stock. (We buy the lines you can't sell.) 6 Broad Street, Lyme Regis. Tel.: Lyme Regis 568. C 649

WANTED: Surplus cameras, enlargers, cine cameras and projectors, photographic equipment of every description. Surplus and outdated film and paper, large or small quantities. Phone, write or call: Spears (Dept. CD), back Watling Street, Shudehill, Manchester, 4. Telephone: BLAckfriars 9432 (5 lines). Bankers: Midland Bank, Ltd. C 613

WE PURCHASE surplus and redundant stocks of every description especially packing material. Spot cash settlement. Reliance Trading Company, 75 Fairfax Road, London, N.W.6. KIL 0581. C 599

WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete stock, a redundant line, including finished or partly finished goods, packing raw materials, etc. No quantity too large. Our representative will call anywhere. Write or telephone: Lawrence Edwards & Co., Ltd., 6/7 Wellington Close, Ledbury Road, London, W.11. Tel.: Park 3137-8. C 140

FINANCE

RELEASE CAPITAL tied up in book debts by using our Sales Finance service. CML, 115 Gloucester Place, W.1. C 5683

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THE TRADE MARKS set out below were assigned on 6th February, 1963, by Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited, of Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, to The Norwich Pharmacal Company, of 15 Eaton Avenue, City of Norwich, State of New York, U.S.A. *WITHOUT THE GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS IN WHICH THEY WERE THEN IN USE.*

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C 8836

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